

DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES

Welsh Guards arrive from Ulster to carry coffin

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

CAPTAIN Richard Williams of the Welsh Guards, who won the Military Cross for protecting more than 100 civilians from Khmer Rouge guerrillas in Cambodia in 1983, will be in charge of the military pallbearers carrying the coffin of Diana, Princess of Wales, at her funeral on Saturday.

The coffin will be carried by eight guardsmen from the Prince of Wales's Company, 1st Battalion, the senior company of the Welsh Guards. They were flown to London by helicopter on Tuesday from Northern Ireland where they are currently deployed. The Prince of Wales is the Colonel of the Welsh Guards and the Queen is the regiment's Colonel-in-Chief.

Captain Williams, 28, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, was rewarded for courageous action while serving as a volunteer United Nations observer on a seven-month tour in Cambodia, based in the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Kompong Thom. At one point he was held hostage for five days.

He and the rest of the 1st Battalion have been in Northern Ireland for the last six months. The Prince of Wales's Company is currently stationed in Crossmaglen in the



Captain Williams: MC for service in Cambodia

heart of South Armagh. The party of 12 were flown in a Chinook helicopter to Chelsea Barracks. They transferred to Wellington Barracks in Birdcage Walk, regimental headquarters of the Welsh Guards, and are now engaged in rehearsals for the funeral on Saturday. They arrived in their khaki combat clothing and exchanged them for their ceremonial scarlet tunics and bearskins.

The procession duties will involve the eight guardsmen pallbearers, Captain Williams and a warrant officer, who will be second in command.

The two remaining members of the party will be used to collect the bearskins from the pallbearers while they carry the coffin and to return them when the service at Westminster Abbey is over.

The pallbearers, each of whom is over 6ft tall, will be responsible for loading the coffin on to the gun carriage from Kensington Palace and, at the end of the procession, unloading it and carrying it through the great west door of Westminster Abbey.

During the procession to the Abbey, the eight guardsmen will march alongside the gun carriage, four on each side. The warrant officer will position himself at the back of the gun carriage party behind the section commander and the "brakeman" of the King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery. Captain Williams will come last behind the warrant officer. All of them will wear their bearskins. The pallbearers will only remove their bearskins when they are carrying the coffin.

When the service at the Abbey is over, the eight guardsmen will carry the coffin to the Broad Sanctuary, where it will be placed in a hearse for the final journey up the M1 on the way to Great Brington in Northamptonshire and the Althorp estate.

The Welsh Guards were raised in February 1915 by order of King George V, so as to include Wales among the four guards identified with the countries of the United Kingdom.

Two days after its formation, the regiment — then just one battalion — mounted its first King's Guard at Buckingham Palace on March 1, St David's Day. On March 17 1915, the battalion sailed for France and formed part of the Guards Division. The regiment's first battle was fought at Loos on September 27, 1915, and its first Victoria Cross was won by Sergeant Robert Bye at Ploeghem in July 1917.

The regiment was expanded to three battalions during the Second World War. The 1st Battalion fought in all the campaigns of North West Europe. After 1945, the battalion served in the United Kingdom, Palestine, Egypt, Germany, Aden and Cyprus.

In more recent years, the 1st Battalion has carried out four operational tours in Northern Ireland, and in 1982 formed part of the Task Force in the Falklands campaign, the battle honour for which is now borne on the regiment's colours.

Fifty-one members of the 1st Battalion Welsh Guards were killed and 46 seriously injured at Bluff Cove when they came under attack by Argentine aircraft while waiting to disembark from two landing ships, the Royal Fleet Auxiliary vessels *Sir Galahad* and *Sir Tristram*.



Lt-Col Ross: organising funeral arrangements

controller. He has held a number of other appointments: he was management auditor of the Royal Household from 1987 to 1989, Extra Equerry to the Queen from 1988, secretary to the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood from 1989 to 1990, and a member of the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland (Royal Company of Archers) from 1981.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, who has an OBE, has a grace-and-favour apartment at St James's Palace and a home in Castle Douglas in Kirkcubrightshire.

Mastermind of the ceremony

By MICHAEL EVANS

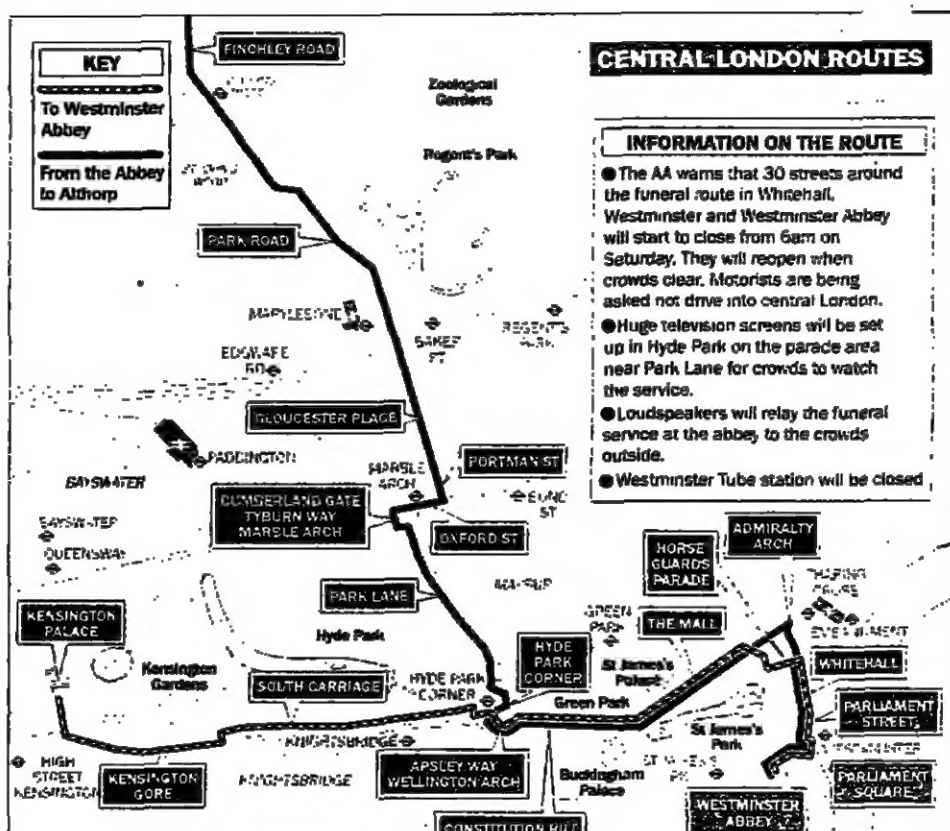
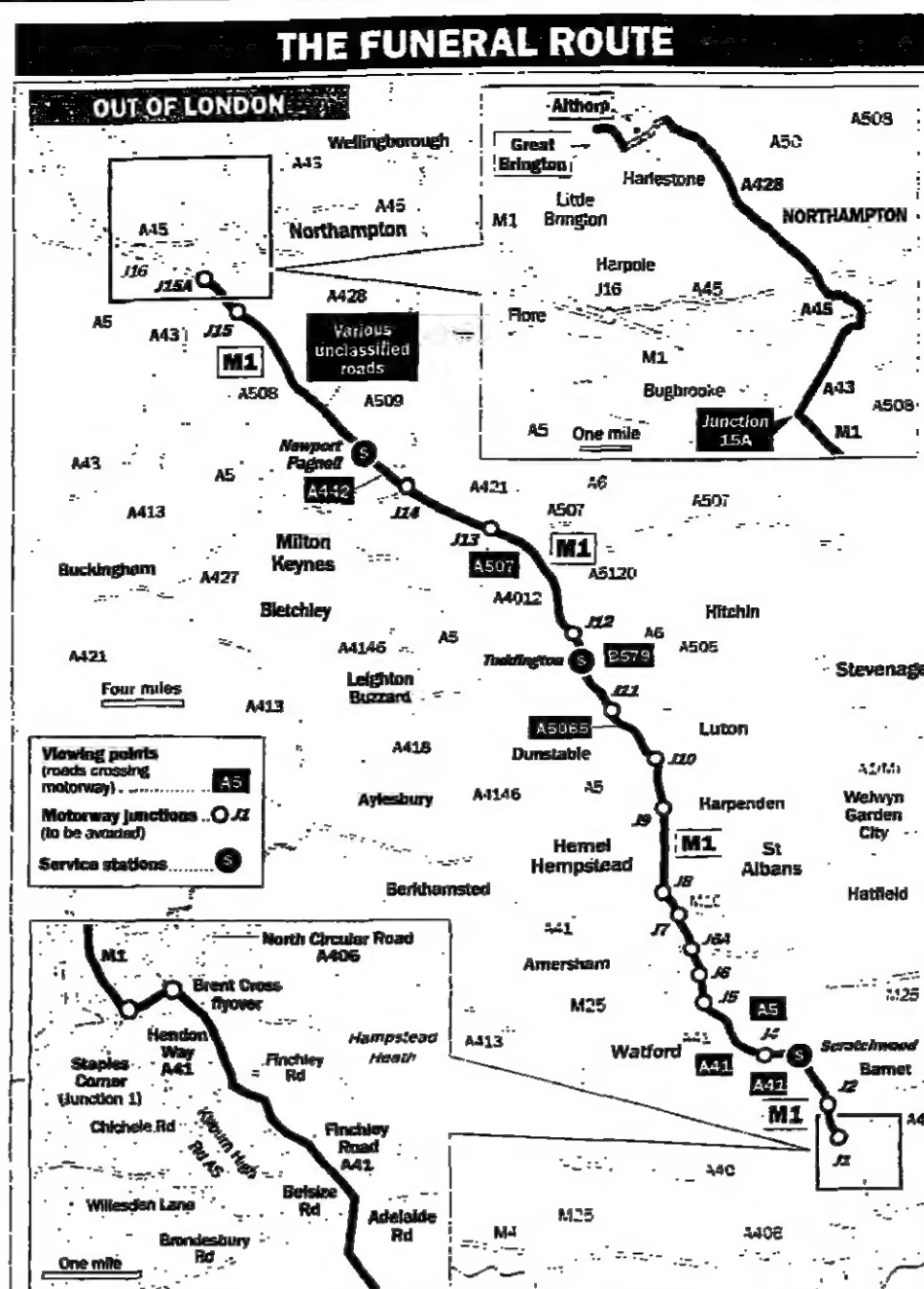
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Malcolm Ross, comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Office at Buckingham Palace, has impeccable grooming for the job of masterminding the funeral of Diana, Princess of Wales.

The 53-year-old retired Scots Guards officer spends his working life organising ceremonial occasions and is now engaged in his most challenging task since taking over as comptroller in 1991.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, the son of a colonel who won the Military Cross, was educated at Eton and the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst.

In January 1969, he married Susan Gow, the daughter of General Sir Michael Gow — who was GOC Scotland and Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Commander-in-Chief British Army of the Rhine, and Aide-Camp General to the Queen during his distinguished career.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, who has one son, Hector, and two daughters, Tabitha and Flora, pursued his army career from 1964 to 1987 when he joined the Lord Chamberlain's Office as assistant



Walk to centre, Tube travellers urged

By ARTHUR LEATHLEY

MOURNERS were last night urged to use their feet to get into central London on Saturday to prevent London Underground becoming overwhelmed.

The army of visitors is likely to put unprecedented pressure on a handful of stations and, even with the extended route, people have been advised to walk from as far away as possible to avoid overcrowding.

Underground staff said that more people may travel by Tube to the area than would attend Wembley for a major sporting final. "And at Wembley people are travelling over several hours during the day, whereas we expect a two-hour rush which will

need to be carefully handled," a spokesman said.

Managers expect passenger volume to exceed that during weekday peak periods and congestion problems could be compounded by people leaving the Underground system from a few stations close to the funeral route.

Even during a normal three-hour weekday peak period, Piccadilly Circus would handle only 20,000 passengers, while Victoria, London's busiest Underground station, would handle 30,000 during the peak period.

The threat of dangerous levels of congestion was reduced by yesterday's decision to extend the route of the procession. However, Tube managers still advise people to walk from

Motorway drivers told to behave responsibly

Arthur Leathley reports on police operation to clear 50 miles of M1

ONE of the most complex traffic control operations ever staged will be in force on Saturday as police clear 50 miles of motorway for the funeral cortege.

Motorists will be stopped from joining the northbound section of the M1, one of the country's busiest motorways, as the procession makes its way from Westminster Abbey to Northamptonshire. Hundreds of police will control traffic at the 16 junctions leading onto the northbound carriageway until the procession has passed on its 90-minute motorway journey.

Police decided against closing the southbound carriageway of the motorway, prompting surprise among some motoring experts who warned of the danger of drivers being distracted by the funeral procession. Police reacted to the threat by issuing a warning that drivers who stop their cars unlawfully on the hard shoulder will face fines of up to £2,500.

Northamptonshire Police warned of the dangers if drivers slowed down for a better look, and perhaps veered towards the central reservation. A spokeswoman said: "We are obviously aware of the problem, but at this stage there are no plans for any changes on the southbound carriageway. We would urge motorists that if they have to travel on the M1 southbound they should bear in mind the events of the day and take every precaution."

Police also issued warnings against people clambering onto motorway embankments for a view of the procession, but admit that policing of such a long stretch of road will be difficult. Onlookers will also be barred from standing on bridges directly above the northbound carriageway and will be made to stand above the southbound stretch.

An urgent inspection of 20 bridges over the stretch of motorway is underway as police try to encourage the

public to use vantage points that will cause the least disruption to main roads. Arrangements are being made with farmers to provide parking on minor roads that pass over the M1. The three motorway service areas along the route are expected to be besieged by onlookers although they have combined parking space for barely 1,000 cars.

One of the service station bridges, at Toddington, will be closed to the public as police fear that the volume of people could place too great a strain on an old structure, which will be reserved for the media. However, the two other service stations, at Scratchwood, near junction three, and Newport Pagnell, near junction 14, will be used as vantage points.

However, a spokeswoman for Welcome Break, which owns the service stations said: "We expect to be inundated with visitors and the police have said that they will stop access when the car parks are too full."

Managers of motorway hotels at Scratchwood and Newport Pagnell services, which together have almost 200 rooms, expect a rush of bookings for tomorrow night from people wanting to see the cortege pass.

Large crowds are expected on the nine-mile route between the M1 and Great Brington, where the Princess will be laid to rest in the village church. The AA is drafting 50 extra patrols into the London and Northamptonshire areas on Saturday.

The Highways Agency, which has ordered the lifting of roadworks on the motorway on Saturday, warned drivers against stopping to mark the minute's silence immediately after the funeral. "It sounds ridiculous, but we plead with people to make sure they are off the motorway before the minute's silence begins. There could be carnage if people suddenly veer onto the hard shoulder."

Editors will be among the mourners at abbey

By CAROL MIDDLEY, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

NEWSPAPER editors, many of whom faced public criticism after the Princess's death, have received official invitations to her funeral.

The Lord Chamberlain's Office has extended invitations to all editors of national newspapers, both broadsheet and tabloid, and most have accepted.

The decision may be seen as an effort to build bridges with the tabloid press, which has often been a virulent critic of the Royal Family. It may also be interpreted as a gesture of support to the British press in general. Recently the Prince of Wales thanked British newspapers for respecting the privacy of Prince William and Prince Harry while they holidayed at Balmoral.

Although the Princess had an often turbulent relationship with the tabloids, after scandals such as "Squidgygate" in which dialogue from her private telephone calls was published, it was acknowledged that she liked many of the journalists.

Stuart Higgins, Editor of *The Sun*, Piers Morgan, Editor of *The Mirror* and Phil Walker, Editor of the *Daily Star*, have confirmed their attendance. Peter Stothard, Editor of *The Times*, will attend, as will Charles Moore, Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, Alan Rusbridger, Editor of *The Guardian*, and Andrew Marr, Editor of *The Independent*.

The editors of Sunday newspapers have been invited too, but many have said they cannot attend because of work commitments. They include Phil Hall, of the *News of the World*, and Jonathan Holborow, of *The Mail on Sunday*. "I would have loved to have gone to pay my respects on behalf of the readers but I have to bring a newspaper out on Saturday," Mr Holborow said. "It is not really a day when you can be out of the office."

Paul Dacre, Editor of the *Daily Mail*, will not attend, nor will Max Hastings, Editor of the *London Evening Standard*, which will be bringing out a special edition on Saturday. But Sir David English, the chairman of Associated Newspapers, who was also a friend of the Princess, will attend.

Several of the royal correspondents who forged a close working relationship with the Princess will be attending. They include James Whitaker, longstanding royal correspondent with *The Mirror*. Mourners will include Lloyd Axworthy, Foreign Affairs Minister of Canada. He has been nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize for his diplomatic campaign for a global landmine ban.

Police planners work round clock on strategy

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

SCOTLAND YARD is preparing for a shutdown of central London on Saturday as millions gather to watch the funeral procession.

Yesterday senior Yard source said that commanders had been taken by surprise by the scale of the public response to the death of the Princess. They were astounded by the size of crowds gathering at Buckingham Palace, Kensington Palace and St James's Palace and were revising their strategy for the cortege and the service at Westminster Abbey.

As planners continued to work round the clock to organise the policing, Yard sources had no estimates yet of the likely numbers expected to come to central London or to watch the hearse on its way to the burial in Northamptonshire. Yard officers were confident they would be able to cope but one source yesterday acknowledged there were "logistical challenges".

Policing plans for Saturday are to be announced today by Sir Paul Condon, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. Every available uniformed officer on duty in London — up to 7,000 — will be deployed, plus several thousand special constables and hundreds of CID officers. Hundreds of other officers will be provided by the City of London force, the

Royal Parks police and the British Transport Police.

The entire event will be controlled from the special events control room at the Yard. The controller will be Commander Mike Messenger, who is responsible for public order in central London. Anthony Speed, Assistant Commissioner in charge of central London, will be monitoring the operation. On the streets the main police control will be based in a mobile unit close to Westminster Abbey run by Chief Superintendent Brian Paddick.

The policing operation will start to move into gear tomorrow as security checks are carried out along the route. Sewers, basements and buildings along the routes will be checked by police and sniffer dogs. On Saturday morning the first of more than 30 roads will start to close. Because of the size of the expected crowds police cannot give any estimate of when they will start to reopen.

On the route of the procession, officers will be stationed every five yards at the crowd barriers. Other officers will be stationed at the back of the crowd to monitor the build-up of people and alert commanders about the risk of a crush. Police believe that the crowds will behave with restraint, and that there will be little trouble.

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defended the palace and the Royal Family against criticism that they had been too aloof.

The Prince of Wales's view that the funeral route should be extended was conveyed to the Metropolitan Police on Tuesday night. Sir Paul Condon, the Commissioner, attended yesterday's meeting of the committee at Buckingham Palace which is making the arrangements. He agreed that a compromise could be struck.

Downing Street sources said that the palace were playing a full part in organising a huge national event at a time when the Royal Family and staff were coping with their own sense of loss, and above all their concern for the two princes.

Tony Blair spoke on the telephone to the Prince of Wales last night and it is understood that he offered his continuing support and that of the Government in organising Saturday's proceedings.

Officials who have been involved in hourly consultations with the palace said that criticism of its response was unfair and failed to take account of the unprecedented nature of the situation with which it is dealing.

"The palace is responding to a developing situation, the reaction of the public and the massive outpouring of grief has

taken everyone by surprise. The palace is aware of and is responding to the massive outpouring of emotions," a senior official said. "People are being insensitive to what is a difficult time for them personally. It is unfair to characterise them as not knowing how to respond."

Senior MPs have said that the palace has constantly given the impression of being one step behind the needs of the public. But the need to clear any changes with the Princess's family has clearly been a factor.

The Prime Minister, his deputy, John Prescott, and their wives will represent the Government at the funeral. The list of politicians has been kept to a minimum in line with the view of Mr Blair and the palace that it should be a "people's funeral" and not just an occasion for the great and the good. All former Prime Ministers, Lord Callaghan of Cardiff, Sir Edward Heath, Baroness Thatcher and John Major will attend, as will the party leaders, William Hague, Paddy Ashdown, David Trimble and Alex Salmond, leader of the Scottish National Party.

Robin Cook, the Foreign Secretary, has been invited separately by the Spencer family because of his involvement in the landmines campaign supported by the Princess. Beryl Boothroyd, the Speaker, will also attend, as will Lord Irvine of Lairg, the Lord Chancellor.

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DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES

Paparazzi were 'only doing their job'

FRANÇOIS MORAW

Search for others taking pictures of crash widens as agencies report big cash offers for crash pictures, report Charles Bremner and Stephen Farrell from Paris

ONE of the first photographers on the scene of the car crash in which the Princess and Dodi Fayed were killed has admitted failing to alert rescue services and resisting police who tried to stop him taking pictures; but he was only doing his job, his lawyer said yesterday.

The account from Christian Martinez, 43, one of seven people facing manslaughter charges, appeared to confirm a police report that described him arguing with the first officers to arrive on the scene.

As the photographers began relaying their version of events after their release late on Tuesday, Judge Herve Stephan, the investigating magistrate, widened the search for those who escaped the police round-up at the crash site. An agency director said he had been held for questioning about crash pictures that he had sold in the hours between the crash and news of the Princess's death.

The family of the Princess have sent a representative to Paris to monitor the investigation. A spokeswoman for the Spencer family said: "The executors of the estate of the Princess of Wales have sent an envoy to observe proceedings during the official inquiry into the car accident." But the spokeswoman made it clear that she knew of no intention to initiate legal action in the case. "The intention is to make sure that the family have first-hand information," she said.

The families of the two other victims, Mr Fayed and Henri Paul, the driver, have filed civil suits in the case. Under French law, this gives them access to the judge's investigation.

Valerie Rosano, who took over yesterday as Mr Martinez's lawyer, said his client did not alert the police because he did not have a mobile telephone and others were already doing so. Mme Rosano denied police claims that M Martinez, who works for the Angeli agency, had sworn at the first two police officers who arrived at the wrecked car. Asked why her client had not attempted to help the Princess, Mme Rosano said: "M Martinez thought it was better not to touch than to move an injured person."

Gilbert Collard, another lawyer acting for M Martinez, said: "I see the photographers as highly trained mercenaries who cease to think and just act automatically when something happens."

The first policeman's report, drafted 20 minutes after the accident, singled out M Martinez and Romuald Rat, 30, of the Gamma agency for being allegedly the most aggressive of the photographers around the car. Mme Rosano also confirmed reports that M Rat, who arrived on the pillion seat of a motorcycle, had opened the door of the crashed car and

tried to check the Princess's pulse before continuing to take pictures.

M Rat told police that he opened the door to try to help the occupants, and had not taken any pictures of them, investigators said.

Witnesses have told police that they saw photographers taking pictures inches from the injured passengers.

Another picture of events came yesterday from Jacques Langevin, a prize-winning photographer also charged. He arrived by car at least ten minutes after the crash and found the car surrounded by police and photographers. "The firemen have extracted the body of Mr Fayed, who they are trying to revive and they are taking care of the other victims. The police have checked our press cards and pushed us over to the left." He had been amazed to be arrested. "Everything seems so absurd and stupid that I can't take it in."

As the French media yesterday questioned the manslaughter charges against the photographers, Lionel Jospin, the Prime Minister, said he believed "the action taken by the State is in tune with the emotions of the public". It has become clear during the past two days that the authorities aim to make an example of the photographers' alleged conduct, despite the disclosure that Henri Paul, the driver, had been intoxicated at the wheel. Mme Rosano dismissed as nonsense a challenge by the Al Fayed family over the police finding of his high alcohol level. "They can measure these things very accurately," she said.

Judge Stephan, whose job is to decide what charges if any to press against each of the six photographers and motorcycle driver, yesterday ordered police to track down other cameramen who were at the scene. The task, investigators said, should not be hard, given the ample evidence from confiscated film. The records of telephone companies were being checked to find out which photographers called rescue services and when.

Laurent Sole, director of the SD picture agency, said he had been held for questioning but had refused to give the names of two of his employees who had returned to the agency immediately after the crash with pictures. "I sold lots of pictures by telephone for five hours until I took them off the market on hearing news of the Princess's death," he said. "I have received calls from dozens and dozens of media organisations... They were offering \$250,000 from the States and £100,000 sterling. I am still getting calls for the pictures today."

Officers of the Criminal Brigade, the elite unit investigating the accident, have taken M Sole's negatives.

'They cease to think and will just act whenever something dramatic happens'



Jacques Langevin, one of those charged with manslaughter, who last year presented one of his pictures to President Chirac. M Langevin was at the crash "by chance"



THE PHOTOGRAPHERS

■ **Christian Martinez**, 43: freelance working mainly for Angeli, a celebrity agency particularly known for covering the Duchess of York and Diana, Princess of Wales, on their holidays. Alleged to have been one of worst offenders. Claude Angeli, the agency's owner, defends him, saying that Martinez is "not really" a paparazzo. "He's a discreet character. It was the second or third time that he was working on Lady Diana."

■ **Romuald Rat**, 30: worked most of his career as news photographer, the past six years mainly for Gamma agency. Told police he opened Mercedes door and checked the Princess's pulse. Alleged main obstructor, along with Martinez.

■ **Stephane Darmon**, 30: motorcycle driver for Gamma. Rat's driver in pursuit of the Princess and Dodi Fayed from the Ritz.

■ **Nicolas Arsov**, 38: on contract to Sipa agency. Long-time motorcycle driver for cameramen on the Tour de France. Recently became a photographer. Worked on Pope's visit to France. Sipa says he was on scooter and arrived at tunnel after accident. His lawyer talks of "show justice" to please French Foreign Ministry and public opinion.

■ **Jacques Langevin**, 43: prize-winning, respected photo-journalist for Sygma, a prestigious agency. Formerly with Reuters. Known for coverage of Tiananmen Square massacre in 1989 and Gulf War. Often travels on presidential trips. Says he chanced upon accident scene on way home.

■ **Serge Arnaud**, 35: working for Stills and Gamma agencies. Specialises in celebrity pictures. Habitué of night scene. Regular at Cannes Film Festival.

■ **Laszlo Veres**, 48: Hungarian-born independent. Known among the paparazzi as "a bit of a cowboy".

Our friend was no drunk, say defenders of driver's name

Adam Sage and Stephen Farrell on the private life of Henri Paul

HENRI PAUL, the driver of the crashed Mercedes, was not a high-living drunkard, his friends said yesterday. "He was serious and responsible," Joel Le Follic, M Paul's doctor in his home town of Lorient, Brittany, said.

M Paul, an amateur pilot, was given annual check-ups by M Le Follic, a requirement for anyone wishing to hold a flying licence in France. "I never had any difficulty giving him his pilot's licence," the doctor said. "There was nothing to suggest he should not be allowed to fly. He used to stay and chat with members of the air club after flying in from Paris on hired planes, but I never saw him drunk."

Three years ago, M Paul passed strict tests to obtain a licence enabling him to fly in difficult conditions, M Le Follic said. Only the best amateur pilots have such a licence, he added. "I have

always found him to be well-balanced and stable. On a human level, I have been deeply saddened by what has happened."

His description of a conscientious individual was supported by M Paul's friend, Laurent Le Mer, a barman at a bowling alley in Larmor Plage, near Lorient. "Henri was most certainly not an irresponsible drunkard. He would come in here with a small group of friends and they would sit quietly and chat by the bar. Sometimes they met in each other's houses, sometimes they came here. They were not a rowdy group."

"He would drink a glass or two, never more. He was always discreet about his work and did not mention the

celebrities he worked with. He wasn't a big mouth at all. It is hard to believe what is being said about him. I was affected when I heard that Lady Diana was killed and devastated when I heard later that M Paul had died with her."

M Paul's parents, Jean and Giselle, both retired, left their house in a cul-de-sac in Lorient after the crash. They will return from Paris on Friday for the funeral, to be held at the Sainte-Therese church the following day.

Friends of M Paul denied suggestions in the French press yesterday that he "ran on Chivas whisky". M Le Mer said: "You can tell when someone has an alcohol problem. They either drink a lot or nothing at all. He would have

one or two glasses and then stop drinking. He did not have an alcohol problem."

The Ritz hotel confirmed last night that M Paul, who had three times the legal limit of alcohol in his blood, had been unexpectedly summoned back at 10.10pm when Dodi Fayed's advisers decided to use his regular driver as a decoy for the paparazzi.

Mohamed Al Fayed said yesterday that there had been no sign of drunkenness. He said M Paul had spoken to several members of staff and none had detected anything wrong. "He was seen driving his own car, parking normally and walking normally towards the hotel," Mr Al Fayed said. "No one detected any smell of drink or other signs that he was drunk."

Claims that M Paul did not hold a permit to drive the Mercedes were denied by Mr Al Fayed.

Thousands will watch on giant screens in Hyde Park

By KATHRYN KNIGHT AND ADRIAN LEE

UPTO half a million mourners are expected to travel to Hyde Park on Saturday to watch the Princess's funeral broadcast on two giant screens.

Downing Street and Buckingham Palace have arranged for the installation of the 34-metre square screens, which will be the ones used in Hong Kong harbour for the handover of the colony to China. It is expected they will be set up near Speakers' Corner, across from Dodi Fayed's apartment block in Park Lane.

Residents, traders and publicans in the area around the 350-acre park are bracing themselves for the massive influx of people. With the crowds expected to dwarf those for previous rock and classical music concerts there are fears of a dangerous crush. Scores of people were injured in 1981 when hundreds of thousands came to see a fireworks display in celebration of the Princess's wedding to Prince Charles.

The most recent event on such a scale there, a concert by Luciano Pavarotti in 1991 attended by an estimated 130,000, provoked severe criticism from Westminster Council

TOM LAIDLAW, FORMER POLICE COMMANDER IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC CEREMONIES, ON THE TEST FACING THE YARD

THE Princess's funeral is unique, with no plans or precedents. My former colleagues now face a battery of problems to make sure everything goes smoothly for her last journey on Saturday.

The biggest issue is time. All police plans will depend on the decisions made by the Lord Chamberlain's Office, which is co-ordinating the wishes of the Royal Family and the Spencer family. Only when everything has been settled can police orders be drawn up and officers be briefed.

There is also unlikely to be time for a proper rehearsal of the procession. Also, the list of VIPs who will require protection, escorting and secure accommodation has yet to be completed. Planners now

have only a few days to organise the thousands of officers who will be needed and the logistics of transporting them from all parts of London.

The plans must take into account a possible terrorist threat. The IRA has called a ceasefire, but there are other active terrorist groups at work. Police will also have to be briefed to deal with the mentally disturbed who might try to disrupt the procession. If anyone does disturb the event, the public might take matters into their own hands. "Royal watchers" with their fixations about the Royal Family will also be monitored.

Generally, the crowd is likely to be well-behaved. The problem is that no one knows how big it will be. There is nothing

to base estimates on except what has happened in the past few days and that could mean a very large crowd or even several huge crowds.

I would expect few problems in central London. Much of the route to Westminster Abbey is a standard route for processions and the crowd will be static. The capacity of the streets is limited and the flow of people can be controlled to prevent crushing. The plan to move barriers from kerbs into the roadways to give spectators more room has not been tried before, but should prove effective.

If there are policing problems, they may come on the route of the funeral out of London. As soon as a junction is closed to let the hearse pass, a crowd will grow.

There may be places where you do not anticipate people gathering and needing control. We were caught out by the size of the crowds outside Buckingham Palace on the anniversaries of VE-Day and VI-Day, but the policing arrangements were designed to meet this and did so. Hyde Park, where two giant screens will show the funeral service, may also create problems, because there could be a big movement of people backwards and forwards.

Can the Yard cope? I think they will. They have tremendous experience in major events and they have the resources to do so. I wish them luck. Having lived through big events, I know what my colleagues are living through.

thin and I hope there will be a feeling of togetherness."

The pub has cancelled its usual Saturday night entertainment and a candle will burn behind the bar all day.

At the nearby Cumberland Hotel, which has Britain's biggest Irish bar, all 900 rooms are full. "London is packed for the funeral," Paul Kavanagh, the guest services manager, said. "There is a panic to get in but some people are

of the concerts in the park was unbelievable but that was young people and this will be a different kettle of fish. It has to be done and people have the right to take part. For a day, everyone can put up with it, surely."

Pubs in the area said they would open but many have cancelled live entertainment scheduled for Saturday night and will insist that juke boxes are switched off.

Bridget Clarke, manager of the

cancelling because they are worried about the crowds." The hotel plans to install 25 extra television sets in its public areas so that guests can watch the funeral. All telephones will be taken off the hook during the official period of silence.

A Westminster Council spokesman said: "Obviously people are worried about whether roads will be shut off and whether their cars will be affected. Some are worried about the magnitude of the crowd pouring in and about whether it will get out of hand. We are doing our best to reassure as obviously we have the residents' best interests at heart."

In Oxford Street, the main shopping area near the park, almost all stores will remain closed until 2pm. However, Sally Collinson, director of the Oxford Street Traders' Association, said a vast influx was expected in the afternoon.

"Due to the lack of shoppers in the morning, there will at least be extra space to catch the overflow from Hyde Park," Ms Collinson said. "We imagine a lot of people will come shopping afterwards to get it out of their system, so we have to be prepared for that." Some of the stores, she said, might draft in extra staff.

Doorstop case is valuable piece of Art Deco



The doorstop

DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES

Palace flags fly in the face of sentiment to satisfy protocol

Alan Hamilton explains the circumstances under which official flags fly at half-mast

PEOPLE gathering outside Buckingham Palace this week have been puzzled and disappointed that the Queen's official London residence shows no outward sign of mourning. Not only is there no flag at half-mast, there is no flag at all.

Pictures of the Royal Standard flying at full-mast at Balmoral Castle, where the Queen is in residence, have further fuelled a widespread feeling that the Royal Family is showing insufficient respect for the death of the mother of the future King.

However, in the world of flag flying, protocol outweighs national sentiment, and the Queen in fact broke the bounds of strict convention in the Princess's favour on Monday when she ordered that all flags on public buildings should be flown at half-mast.

Tradition dictates that flags are flown automatically at half-mast on the death of the sovereign, and on the funeral days of past and present prime ministers. Half-mast is usual on the deaths of other members of the Royal Family, or of foreign heads of state, but on those occasions it is at the Queen's discretion. The monarch can also, if she chooses, nominate any other occasion for half-mast flying, such as the state funeral of Earl Mountbatten.

Most government offices and public buildings did not wait for the official command when they heard Sunday's tragic news. Flags were at half-mast in many prominent places, including the Tower of London, at first light on Monday morning. The Tower and Windsor Castle are special cases under the obscure clauses of half-mast flag flying. Both are fortresses rather than royal palaces, and the

rules say that half-mast is only necessary on the day of death of the royal or important personage, and on the day of the funeral. However, both fortresses are keeping their Union flags lowered throughout this week.

The Department of Culture, Media and Sport, which co-ordinates flag orders, said yesterday that many government departments had taken their own decision to lower flags on Monday morning, before any official order had been issued.

A spokeswoman for the Tower of London, part of the Historic Royal Palaces Agency, said: "We went to half-mast early on Sunday morning. There are so many old military people living and working here that we are very conscious of these traditions."

The Royal Standard is different. It is the only flag that flies above Buckingham Palace, and it flies only when the monarch is in residence there. Otherwise the pole is bare, a fact that constantly puzzles tourists. The standard is flying at full-mast at Balmoral because the monarch is in residence. Palace sources said it was not a sign of disrespect, merely an indication that, despite the tragedy of last weekend, the British monarch

was still on her throne. "Even when a sovereign dies, the Royal Standard is never lowered because the monarchy continues. The King is dead, long live the King," a Palace source said.

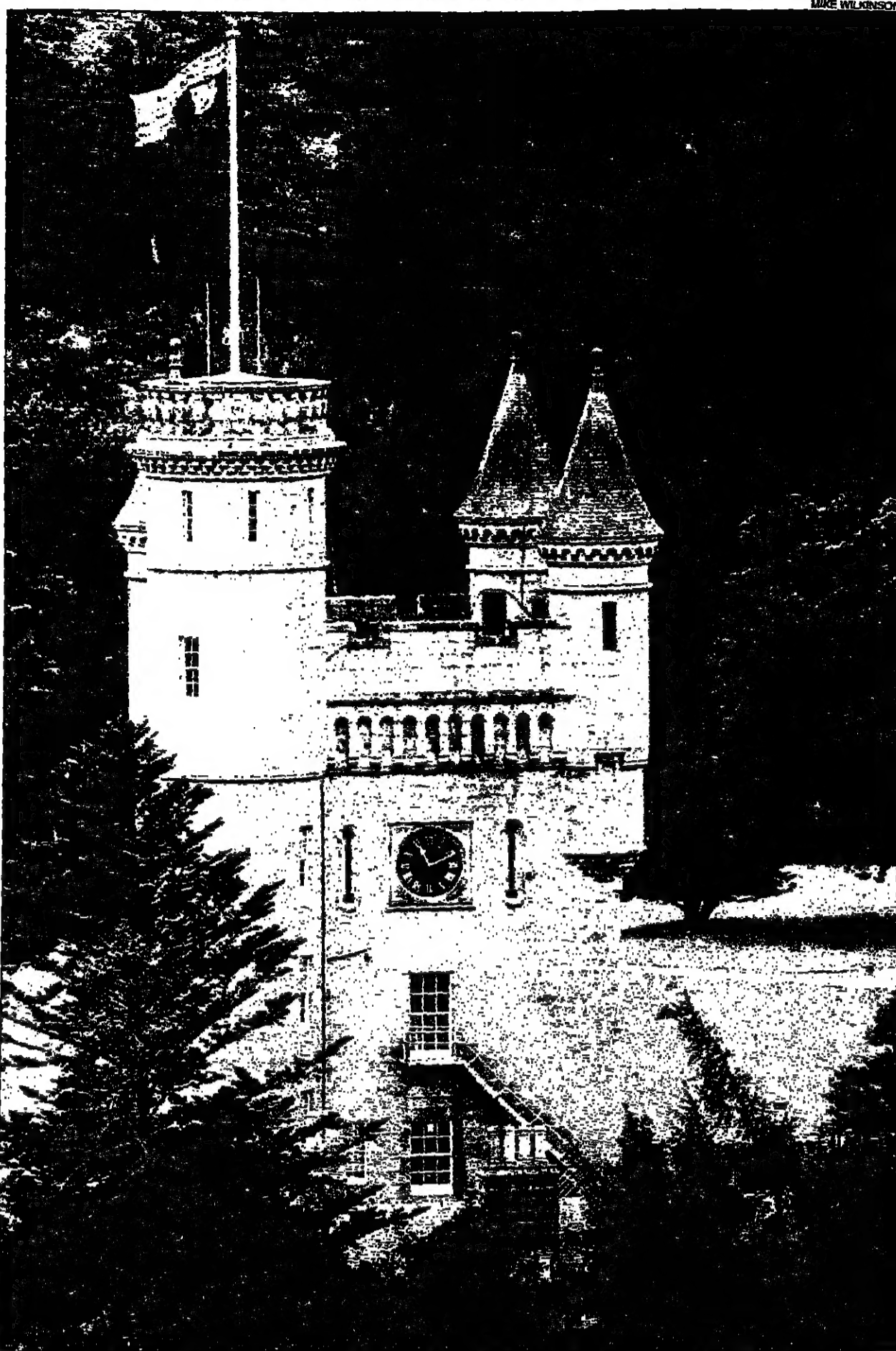
"When King George VI died at Sandringham in 1952, no flag flew at Buckingham Palace because he was not there. And at Sandringham the flag was never lowered. At the moment of his death, Elizabeth II was Queen."

Flag rules are specific on the question of the Royal Standard. It may only be hoisted when the Queen is actually present in the building, and not when she is merely passing in procession. The standard flies on her car, on her aircraft when it takes off and lands, and on any building she happens to be visiting. But there is nothing to state that the Union flag cannot be flown on a building like Buckingham Palace when the Queen is not in residence. Experts on ceremonial could find no reason beyond tradition for a Union flag not to fly at half-mast over the palace.

The palace switchboard and newspapers have been inundated with calls from the public asking if they can fly flags at half-mast as a mark of respect for the Princess. As the protocol covers only royal and public buildings, private flag-flyers are free to do anything they wish.

Half-mast is a naval tradition dating from the 17th century or earlier, when ships dipped their colours as a sign of honour, and immediately raised them again. Vessels defeated in battle also lowered their flags to allow the colours of the victor to be flown above.

Leading article, page 19



The Royal Standard flying at full-mast at Balmoral is an indication that the monarch is still on her throne

Fires to blaze for 'shining light in gloom'

By Emma Wilkins

BEACONS will be lit across the South West of England at sunset on Saturday in memory of the Princess.

At the site of the White Horse in Westbury, Wiltshire, a beacon used to celebrate the royal wedding 16 years ago will be lit again.

In Nympsfield, Gloucestershire, villagers are already building a bonfire of linseed bales. "They will burn almost to nothing and the ashes will just blow away," an organiser said.

While there is no nationwide plan, the Round Table in the West Country is organising dozens of beacons and candle-lit vigils. Andy Holyoake, the charity's area chairman, said: "These can be simple events which children would remember for years to come. The phrase has been used that she was a shining light in an otherwise gloomy world. That beam of light has been snuffed out but we can remember it with our own shining lights. That is the visual concept."

At Tetbury in Gloucestershire, close to the Prince of Wales's home at Highgrove where the Princess spent her early married life, locals welcomed the plan. The Rev John Hawthorne, vicar of Tetbury, said: "It could be a very good idea. I think people want to express their grief and feeling in some tangible way."

A spokesman for Buckingham Palace said the beacons were a nice idea.

In 1995 2,000 beacons were lit throughout Britain to mark the fifth anniversary of VE-Day. The arrangement took several months to plan, Buckingham Palace said.

In 1988, 461 beacons were lit across the country to mark the 400th anniversary of the Spanish Armada, many on the original sites of the ancient beacon network which were used to pass messages rapidly across Britain in times of national crisis.

Memorial fund expected to raise £250m within weeks

Total is likely to dwarf most disaster appeals, reports Alexandra Freen

THE fund set up in memory of the Princess is expected to raise £250 million within weeks of being established, putting it among the nation's top ten charities.

A spokeswoman from the Princess's office in Kensington Palace, which is administering the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund, said that cheques had started flooding in as soon as plans for the charity were announced on Tuesday. "We have had hundreds and hundreds of cheques," she said.

The fund is likely to be the biggest and best recognised of a number of charity accounts set up in the Princess's memory. It is also expected to dwarf most disaster funds as well as special popular charitable appeals run by organisations such as Children in Need.

Stephen Lee, director of The Institute of Charity Fundraising Managers, said that the fund could reach £250 million within the next few weeks. "It is not inconceivable that it could become one of the top ten grant-making foundations in the country," he said. In

addition to donations from individuals in Britain and abroad, Mr Lee expects cash gifts from the corporate sector to be considerable. "I would not be surprised if some companies offer to donate all their profits from this weekend's trading," he said.

He added that at least 30 major corporations had contacted him yesterday to ask how they could collect donations on behalf of the fund. Mr Lee said, however, that the fund's trustees, who are to include the Princess's solicitor, Anthony Julius, of Mishcon de Reya, and her private secretary, Michael Gibbins, would need to exercise great care in drawing up the trust deed.

"The income of this fund will be seen as public money. Just as she was the people's Princess, so I think that the public will see this as the people's fund." The trustees will have a responsibility to ensure that the fund reflects the interests of the nation."

Mr Lee said that he expected many donors to send in requests that their gifts go

towards specific causes supported by the Princess, such as the landmines campaign or the elderly. "Charity law dictates that the trustees must follow the needs of the donor. The trustees will have to decide how to take that into account."

The trust deed, which was expected to be completed last night, is likely to be very broad, allowing trustees great flexibility in the way that they operate.

Branches of the NatWest bank, which is accepting donations over the counter, were yesterday preparing for long queues. Stephen Powell, manager of the bank's Tottenham Court Road branch in central London, one of the busiest in the country, has set aside one of the bank's eight windows solely for donations to the fund.

It has often been the case with disaster funds that the amount of money they raise far exceeds the immediate, often finite, needs for which they were set up. As it is a permanent, living tribute to the Princess's work the de-

mands placed upon the memorial fund will continue as long as it exists.

As the Princess herself was known for espousing new and often unfashionable causes, it is thought that the fund's trust deed will enable it to give to causes that may not yet exist, as well as the organisations close to the Princess's heart.

In Moscow yesterday staff at the Tushinskaya Children's Hospital, of which the Princess was a patron, yesterday expressed their sorrow at her death. They said that the Princess, who visited them in 1995, contributed greatly to the cause of co-operation between their hospital and British clinics.

People wanting to make donations can send cheques either to Kensington Palace, London W8 4PU, or The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund, PO Box 1, London WC1B 5HW. The cheques should be crossed "Account Payee Only" and made out to the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund.

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Special Announcement

DIANA
Princess of Wales
Memorial Fund

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A poster announcing the launch of the fund in memory of the Princess goes up in central London yesterday

DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES

Arabs are convinced car crash was a murder plot

MILLIONS of Arabs from the Persian Gulf to Libya are convinced that the Princess was murdered by a British-inspired conspiracy born of anti-Arab racism.

Such bizarre theories are being propagated by official and semi-official media throughout the Middle East. The extent to which ordinary Arabs believe them became apparent yesterday when a poll conducted in the West Bank showed that 47 per cent of readers of Palestinian papers were certain that the Paris car accident had been engineered.

No proof has been offered for what British officials dismissed as "absurd" suggestions, and only anonymous sources — or no sources at all — have been quoted. But this has failed to quash the claims that the crash was arranged because the Princess's affair with Dodi Fayed, an Arab and a Muslim, went against the prejudices of the British Establishment.

Writing in the state-owned Egyptian daily *Al-Ahram*, one of the most prestigious papers in the Arab world, the leading columnist Anis Mansour, a former confidante of President Sadat,

Conspiracy theories are spreading throughout the Middle East, writes **Christopher Walker**

alleged: "She was killed by British intelligence to save the monarchy. Nobody since Cromwell, who called for a republic in the 17th century, has been able to shake the royal family as Princess Diana did."

Despite the lack of evidence to support the theories, many Arabs seem to take them seriously. "I and many of my friends are convinced that the brakes of the car were tampered with by British agents paid by your Queen. She did not want the possibility of half-Arab children getting close to the Crown," said Yasser, an Arab working at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem who would not reveal his surname.

The conspiracy theories, which have won support from some Israelis convinced by the experience of their own region that such accidents do not just happen, have been shamelessly fuelled by Colonel Gaddafi's anti-Western regime in Tripoli. Libya's official news agency Jana said in one despatch

picked up by radio stations throughout the Arab world that Libya's human rights commission had issued a statement saying: "Only children believe that it was an accident." It accused Britain of setting up the accident and France of carrying it out.

In London, the Foreign Office said that a letter of protest was being sent to Libya. "Obviously we are aware of these absurd allegations made by Gaddafi and find them extremely distasteful," a spokesman said.

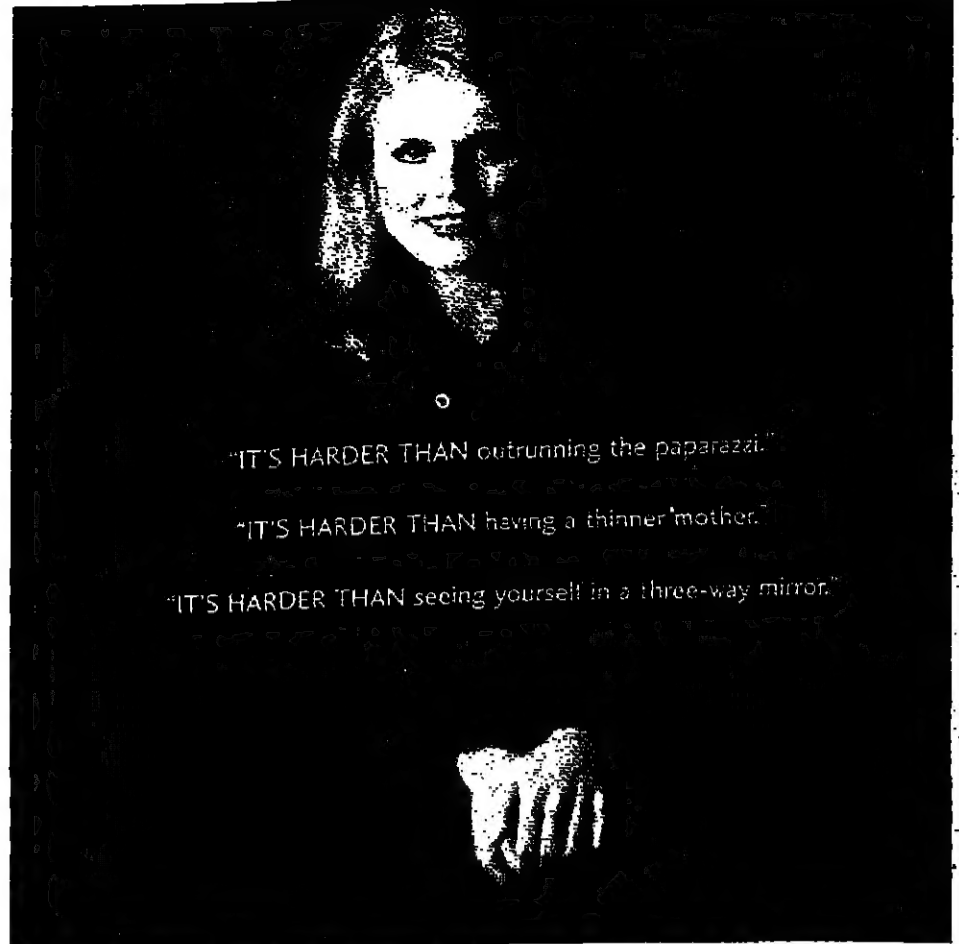
The accusations fell on fertile ground because of the belief of many Arabs that they are looked down on by Westerners. This conviction had been reinforced by what were seen as deliberate steps by the British Establishment to prevent Dodi Fayed's father, Mohamed Al Fayed, from securing British citizenship.

Far from being restricted to the lunatic fringe, the theories also circulated in countries friendly to Britain.

As Kuwait's daily *Al-Siyassah* put it, in deliberately vague terms, the Princess and Dodi Fayed's close relationship "embarrassed... the dignity of the British lion". Sultan Hattab, a columnist, wrote in the Jordan daily *Al-Rai*: "There is a viewpoint that suggests the death of the Princess was engineered."

In Jordan, Leila Khaled, the Palestinian revolutionary who led the hijacking of an American TWA flight to Damascus in 1969, published a poem of tribute, which she said was addressed to the Princess's sons. Ms Khaled, still a member of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said that she planned to send the poem to Tony Blair.

"Sadness and anger engulfed the world, swamping us, when we heard the news of the death of the Princess of princesses," Ms Khaled wrote ambiguously. "Sadness... at losing the woman who captivated the world because she broke all tradition to help victims of war, the sick and especially women and children. Anger... over those who assassinated her because they tried to strip the Princess of her morals which she believed in."



Copies of this brochure were sent out in America before the Princess's death

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August 1998 and September 1998

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Slimming firm drops ad with paparazzi joke

FROM TUNKU VARADARAJAN IN NEW YORK

WEIGHT WATCHERS has scrapped an American television advertising campaign in which the Duchess of York says that losing weight is "harder than outrunning the paparazzi".

However the slimming-aids company, for whom the duchess acts as a celebrity spokeswoman in the United States, has already posted publicity brochures containing the line to tens of thousands of homes across that country. They were sent out last week, well before the death of Diana, Princess of Wales in a road crash involving paparazzi photographers, in the early hours of Sunday.

Yesterday the duchess's publicist, Howard Rubenstein, said: "It's unfortunate that the mailing went out when it did." It was, he said, too late to recall the brochures. The line will also appear this week in some magazine advertisements.

On Monday, the duchess postponed a press conference at which she was to have unveiled a "new, ultra-simple diet" for Weight Watchers. The event is now to be held "at a more appropriate" moment, after a period of mourning for the Princess.

The tone of the press conference was to have been jocular, with the duchess engaging in banter with chefs bearing

trays laden with her favourite foods. Weight Watchers were also to have screened a preview of the new television commercial featuring a self-deprecating "Duchess of Pork", in which she utters the paparazzi joke.

Sources said that "it was out of the question" to proceed with such an event "at a time like this, when the duchess is clearly devastated by the death of Princess Diana".

Another company in America, Wendy's International Inc, also decided yesterday to scrap a television advertisement because of the death of the Princess. The advertisement showed the company's founder, Dave Thomas, taking tea with a woman resembling the Queen and asking her how her family are.

A spokesman for the company said yesterday: "We felt that out of sensitivity to the tragedy that the ad was inappropriate."

In a separate development, Sotheby's, the auctioneers, have postponed their auction in New York of the personal effects of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, which had been scheduled to begin next week. The Windsor collection belongs to Mohamed Al Fayed, whose son, Dodi, also died in the car crash in Paris.

Pornographers exploit Net link

By RAYMOND SNODDY, MEDIA EDITOR

AMERICAN pornographers are trying to exploit the tragedy by using the Princess's name to attract visitors to explicit sexual material on their Internet site.

Anyone keying the words "Princess of Wales memorial" into the world's largest search engine for locating material on the World Wide Web is immediately faced with offensive material. The material comes up automatically first in the list of sites devoted to the Princess, ahead of legitimate condolences and tributes to her memory.

The American-based search engine, Alta Vista, is owned by Digital, the computer company. Alta Vista has an average of 30 million "hits" a day from all over the world. Digital was alerted on Tuesday by *Computing*, the weekly computer newspaper that reports on the issue today, and the company promised to remove the offensive site immediately.

Digital said last night that the site had already been removed a number of times but that it kept coming back with a slightly different Web site name. "We are monitoring the situation on a half-hourly basis," the company said.

The offensive material illustrates how those trying to sell pornography via the Internet are increasingly using innocent and topical references to attract attention. Philip Virgo, secretary general of Eurima, a parliamentary and industry group set up to

promote effective self-regulation of the Internet, said last night: "This is a classic example, nastier than most, of what we set up the working party to tackle."

Ruth Dixon, manager of the hotline for the Internet Watch Foundation, which allows people to report apparently illegal material on the Internet, said she "shared the sense of outrage" at what had been done. She added that the problem might be that all the links in the chain appeared to be based in Britain.

WARNING!

ADULT CONTENT

A message linked to the Princess's name

but that the final link to the Adult Channel cited a toll-free American number.

Apart from tackling material on the Internet that is clearly illegal, groups such as the Internet Watch Foundation and Eurima believe that a system of classification, as with cinemas and videos, is the best way forward.

Last night as thousands of people continued to leave messages of sympathy on Buckingham Palace's Internet site, pornography was still available around the world to visitors to "Princess Diana memorial".

Doorstop vase is valuable piece of Art Deco

By Russell Jenkins

AN OLD vase used as a doorstop and an umbrella stand has been identified as a rare example of the much sought-after British potter Clarice Cliff.

Valuers believe that the work, originally made as an exhibition piece, would have fetched a record price had it not been for damage to its base caused by years of neglect. It was spotted by Nick Stawart, a porcelain specialist, when he was invited to value the contents of the house in Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne. He almost fell over it as he entered the house.

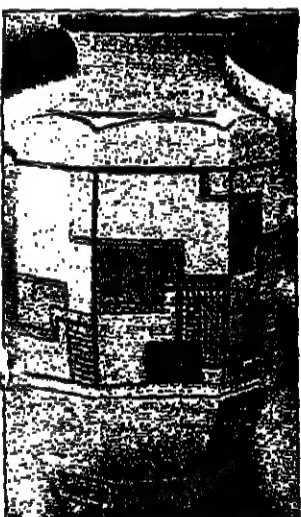
The vase, which stands 15in high, bears the "football pattern" which is a distinctive trademark for the potter. Those Art Deco work is highly prized. Her pieces, with distinctive bold colours, have fetched as much as £11,000 at auction.

Mr Stawart, of the auctioneers Anderson Garland, in Newcastle, said: "At 15in tall, the Gosforth doorstop is the largest vase she turned out in her career and only 20 or so examples were ever produced."

"Our guess is that it is a large exhibition vase designed as a centrepiece that would strike the eye from any direction. Such pieces, like the striking outfits dress designers parade at fashion shows, were not mass produced but created to attract attention."

The record for a Clarice Cliff piece is £11,000 for a large flat dish called a charger. This vase is slightly damaged after all its years as a doorstop so it is unlikely to exceed this, but it could easily be a close runner-up."

The vase will be put on public view at the auction house in the run-up to the sale on September 17.



The vase now known to be by Clarice Cliff



Alistair Wood's *Supper at Emma's* is one of 70 works by current patients going on public show. Patients are encouraged to take up art to help with their treatment

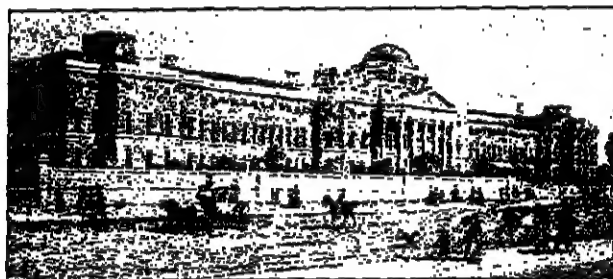
Bedlam shows a flair for art

BRITAIN'S oldest "madhouse" marks its 750th anniversary today with the opening of an exhibition of paintings by patients.

The Bethlem Royal Hospital was for centuries the only public institution for the care of the insane. The Priory of Saint Mary of Bethlehem was founded in 1247 on a site now covered by Liverpool Street Station in the City of London. It has moved three times since and is now spread over 90 acres at Beckenham on the Kentish fringe of London. It is one of the world's foremost research and treatment centres for mental health.

The priory was founded after Simon FitzMary gave the land for a fundraising base for the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. Before long it was not only distributing alms but providing shelter for the sick. From the 1330s onwards it was always referred to as a hospital and its name was corrupted to Bethlehem and then Bedlam.

In 1547, the City of London was granted control by Henry VIII. From then until 1948, when it was taken over by the National Health Service, the Lord Mayor of London was



Former site is now the Imperial War Museum

The Bethlem 'madhouse' is marking its 750th anniversary by displaying patients' work, reports Ian Murray

usually its governor, although management was left largely to unsupervised keepers. An inspection in 1598 found it "loathsomely and filthily kept, not fit for any man".

After the Great Fire of London in 1666, it was decided to move to a new site at Moorfields. The new building had a magnificent frontage looking across spacious gardens, which made it a tourist attraction. Visitors were allowed in to see the patients, and the money they paid for

the privilege went some way towards meeting costs.

The end of public visiting in 1770 led to the abuse of patients by attendants. The dilapidated state of the building made matters worse and in 1815 a report by a parliamentary committee sparked a four-day Commons debate.

The *Times* reported one of the committee members' visits: "One of the side rooms contained about ten patients, each chained by one arm or leg to the wall, the chain

allowing them merely to stand up by the bench or form fixed to the wall, or to sit down on it... The committee can hardly imagine a human being in a more degraded and brutalising situation."

The report led to the building of a new Bedlam at Kennington, opened in 1815. A State Criminal Lunatic Asylum was built at the back and remained until Broadmoor was opened in 1864.

One of the criminal inmates was among the most talented artists of the Victorian age. Richard Dadd was committed there in 1844, aged 27, after killing his father.

To provide a more spacious environment for its patients, Bethlem moved to Beckenham in 1930, and its old building eventually became the Imperial War Museum.

The art exhibition opening to the public tomorrow at the Beckenham site comprises 70 paintings by current patients. An exhibition about the history of Bethlem opens at the London Museum on October 8, while paintings by Dadd and other inmates are part of an Art and Madness collection at the Science Museum from December 15.



Ginger Cat by Louis Wain, patient from 1925-30

NEWS IN BRIEF

TV viewer reports clue to murder

Police are checking a possible new lead into the murder of Thomas Marshall after a viewer of BBC's *Crimewatch*, which featured the case, reported seeing him in a lorry. Thomas, 12, left his home in Happisburgh, Norfolk, at about 6pm on August 21. He was found strangled 24 hours later and 50 miles away at a picnic area off the A11 at Roudham Heath, near Thetford, Norfolk, an area often used by homosexuals. Police emphasised that his murder was not being linked to homosexuals.

Sex bias award

Elizabeth Smart, 30, who claimed she had been passed over for promotion by Volkswagen Financial Services (UK) in favour of the managing director's less well educated son, won compensation for sex discrimination. The undisclosed settlement came as the tribunal hearing in Ashford, Kent was due to resume.

Prison rebuff

The mother of Kenny Richey, 31, who is awaiting execution in Mansfield, Ohio, after being found guilty of starting a house fire in which a two-year-old girl died, returned home to Edinburgh yesterday after being refused access to him because she had failed to give two weeks' notice of her visit in writing.

Dogs race ahead

A pottery figure of Master M'Grath, a greyhound once described as "the most famous dog that ever lived", was one of a pair that made £4,370 at Bonhams, Chelsea. The other figure was of Pretender, beaten by Master M'Grath in the 1871 Waterloo Cup. The price doubled the estimate for the Staffordshire models.

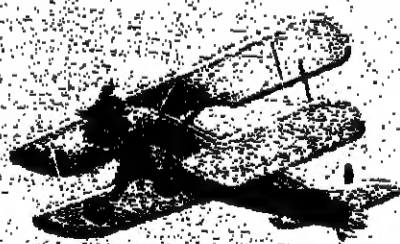
Flights restricted

Air traffic controllers at Britain's main control centre at West Drayton, West London, had to deal with a serious computer problem on Tuesday. Flights had to be restricted after the difficulties became apparent during the afternoon. The incident happened shortly after three air misses were reported.

Over the odds

A woman is expecting quadruplets, defying odds of 512,000-1 by conceiving them without the aid of fertility drugs. Pamela Wilcock, 30, of Bradford, already has three children, who are aged 13, 12 and 7. Her family has a history of twins and her grandmother had 24 children.

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Antarctic ice loss adds to global warming fear

Whaling records have raised doubts over whether pollution or nature is blame for climate change, writes Nick Nuttall

ANTARCTICA has lost a quarter of its sea ice this century, a study of whaling records has revealed.

The dramatic loss, which happened between the 1950s and the early 1970s, occurred before environmentalists and scientists gave warnings that the burning of coal and oil would trigger global warming. However, a British Antarctic scientist said he thought the loss was more likely to have been caused by natural changes in the climate cycle.

The finding will trigger a fierce debate over whether natural cycles or rising carbon dioxide pollution have more impact on the planet's

climate. But they may indicate that the ice in Antarctica is even more vulnerable to global warming than had been supposed. The findings, published in *Nature*, may also have serious implications for fisheries and wildlife. Sea ice is important in producing tiny marine organisms on which krill, a vital component of the food chain, thrive. William de la Mare, the scientist who has charted the loss of sea ice, said yesterday: "There is a knock-on effect on a whole range of species such as whales, penguins, sea birds and squid."

The research covers whaling records from the 1930s to 1967. The

beauty of the whalers' logs, held by the International Whaling Commission in Cambridge, is that since 1931 fleets and ships chronicled not only the species caught but the precise location.

Whalers traditionally hunt on the edge of the sea ice because it is biologically richer, making whales more abundant. Whalers followed the sea ice as it receded during the Antarctic spring and summer. Dr de la Mare's analysis shows that between the mid 1950s and early 1970s the whalers were hunting far closer into the continent than in previous years. He calculates that the area of ice lost amounts to

ILLEGAL TRADE IN OZONE-DAMAGING CFCs

A multimillion-pound illegal trade in ozone-damaging chemicals is flourishing in Europe, the Environmental Investigation Agency said yesterday. Investigators claim that smugglers are falsifying documents to import thousands of tonnes of chemicals from countries including

the former Soviet Union and China. The illegal dealers are also using Europe to export the chemicals to America. The illegal trade is flourishing because some users find it cheaper to buy banned chemicals rather than install units working on ozone-friendly compounds.

5.6 million sq km, with the area of summer sea ice down to 17.4 million sq km. "I was staggered," said Dr de la Mare, of the Antarctic division of the Environment, Sport and Territories Department in Kingston, Australia.

John King, of the British Antarctic

Survey in Cambridge, said that the loss of the sea ice could be due to global warming from man-made pollution, but was more likely to be due to some natural climate cycle. Nevertheless he said the discovery had important implications for forecasts on the extent

and impact of rising temperatures. Scientists had thought that the Antarctic sea ice was stable, unlike the Arctic sea ice. But the research indicates that it can disappear at an alarming rate by natural processes alone.

Sea ice also reflects more heat from the sun than the oceans. Less sea ice means the temperature of the oceans and the planet generally may be set to rise faster than computer models predict.

The annual production of sea ice also produces heavy, salty water, which takes carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere as it sinks to the deep ocean. Less sea ice means more carbon dioxide is left in the atmosphere which could accelerate the greenhouse effect.

Dr King and Eugene Murphy, also of the British Antarctic Survey,

writing in *Nature*, said that Dr de la Mare's findings may indicate that the long-hoped-for recovery in whale populations in the southern oceans, made possible by the moratorium on hunting species such as the blue, and the Antarctic sanctuary, may be misplaced.

The massive retreat of the sea ice also coincided with the lowest numbers of whales due to over-hunting. Given that sea ice is key to the Southern Ocean's food chain, it may be that whale numbers can never recover.

The British scientists believe the findings may have important political implications for nations conserving marine wildlife, showing that it may be impossible to maintain stable numbers of marine creatures no matter how much is spent.

Action urged to halt exodus of head teachers

By JOHN O'LEARY, EDUCATION EDITOR

A SEVERE shortage of head teachers threatens to undermine the Government's drive for higher standards in schools, according to two unions. More than 1,000 headships were vacant as the new school year began this week.

Vacancies for primary heads have risen 29 per cent in a year, according to a survey by the National Association of Head Teachers, and the secondary school figure is up 24 per cent. Shortages of deputy heads are even more severe — up almost 50 per cent since September 1996.

John Sutton, general secretary of the Secondary Heads Association, said that higher salaries, better job security and public recognition of the work involved were needed to encourage more people to put themselves forward for headship. "The Government must move urgently to make this most demanding of career moves more attractive," Mr Sutton said.

The average wage for heads of primary schools is £31,000 a year and the average for secondary heads is £44,000. Primary deputies earn an average of £26,000, and the equivalent for secondary schools is £34,000.

More than 2,500 of the 20,000 primary schools in England and Wales lost their head teacher during the past school year, with a rush for early retirement increasing the normal departure rate. Half the schools attracted fewer than ten applications when the post was advertised,



Sutton: called for better pay and job security

and one in eight readvertised to find better applicants. In the secondary sector, 449 out of 4,000 schools advertised for heads. Schools also reported a 36 per cent decline in two years in the numbers applying for deputy headships.

David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said recruitment had been declining for some years because salaries did not reflect the responsibilities of the posts. "Unless the recruitment position improves dramatically, the Government's drive for higher standards could be fatally undermined," Mr Hart said.

A change of rules governing early retirement has added to the problem, with senior staff rushing to beat the start of the revised system. Up to 20,000 teachers are thought to have

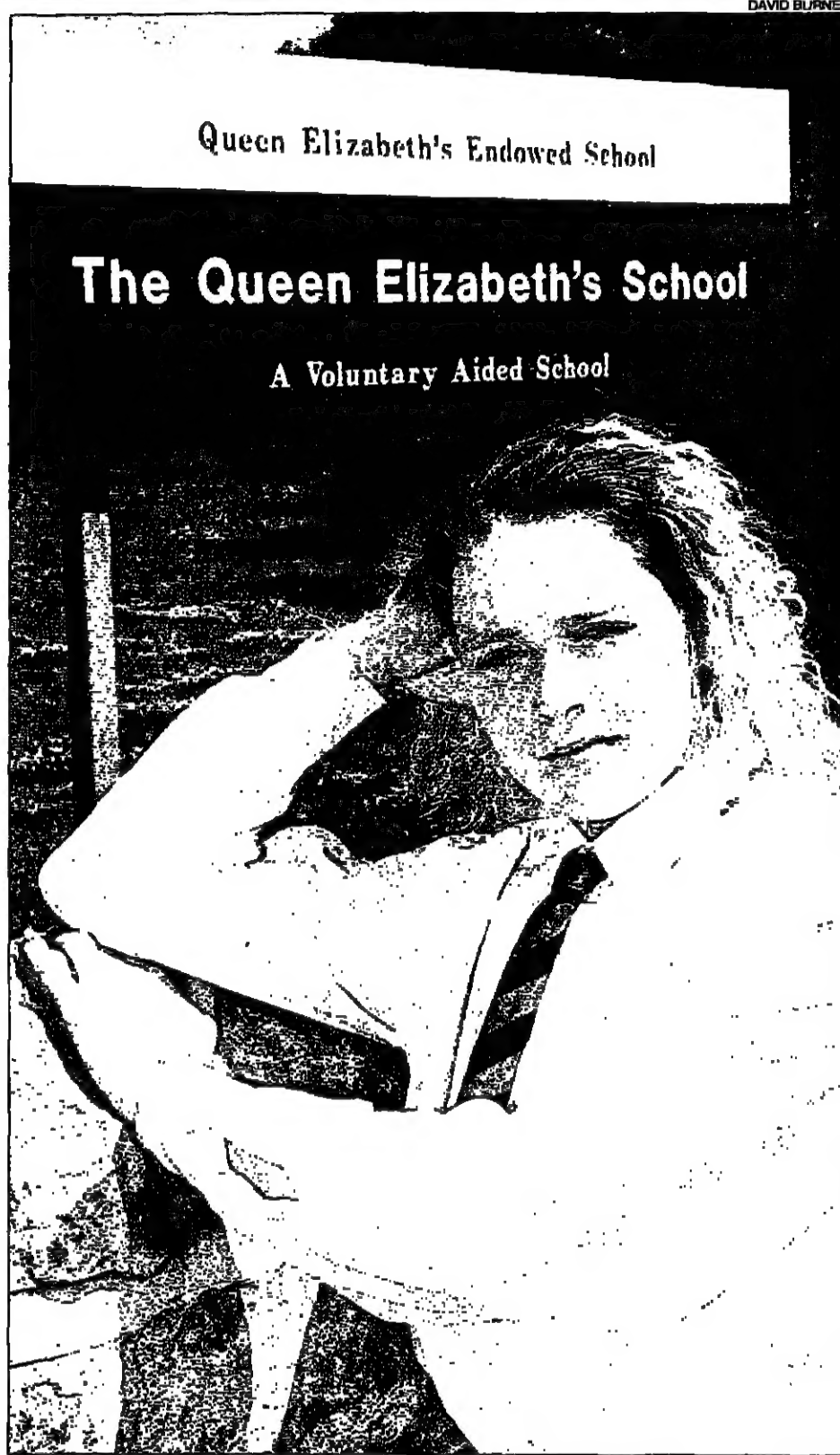
left the profession as a result. The figures are to be presented to the School Teachers' Review Body to back heads' claims for higher salaries. But the review body, in common with those for other professions, has been told that the scope for increases is limited.

David Blunkett, Education and Employment Secretary, is examining the case for extra pay rises for heads and deputies to restore differentials with classroom teachers. He is also seeking fast-track promotion schemes to bring on teachers with management potential.

Local authorities have been running training courses to try to encourage senior teachers to apply for headships, but many teachers are reluctant to shoulder the administrative burden for a relatively small increase in salary.

Mr Hart said: "The salaries on offer too often make the jobs of heads and deputies not worth the candle. The review body must recommend substantial salary increases to the Government. Otherwise, the worst recruitment crisis in living memory will only deepen further."

A series of pioneering homework clubs was launched by Mr Blunkett yesterday in Leeds. Staff at the West Yorkshire Playhouse and sportsmen from Leeds United and Leeds Rhinos will provide evening coaching in sports and arts. The aim is to motivate children and encourage the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic.



Sarah Briggs was expelled for criticising her school's alleged shortcomings

Queen Elizabeth's Endowed School

The Queen Elizabeth's School

A Voluntary Aided School

Expelled girl 'vindicated' by staff crisis

By DAVID CHARTER, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

SARAH BRIGGS, the 15-year-old who was expelled for speaking out about her school's shortcomings, was proved right on the first day of term yesterday when her teachers called an emergency meeting over their timetable.

Nicola Atkin, head teacher of Queen Elizabeth's School in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, held talks for an hour to prevent action by the National Union of Teachers.

Teachers were said to be incensed that five senior staff at the girls' school spent five weeks drawing up the timetable, only for teachers to find it "unworkable" yesterday. Ms Atkin agreed to a further meeting with the 42 staff today to find a better way of scheduling lessons.

Sarah was expelled for refusing to apologise after complaining to a local newspaper about teacher absenteeism and the school's inadequate response to a critical inspectors' report. She was reinstated last month after a national outcry and the launch of an inquiry by Stephen Byers, the School Standards Minister.

Brian Helliwell, area representative of the National Union of Teachers, said: "The

whole thing is chaotic. The timetable was described to me as a big piece of paper which they just stuck other pieces of paper on like a jigsaw." He said that anomalies included scheduling one teacher to teach the same subject to the same class for three 50-minute sessions during the day, and timetabling two teachers to the same class at the same time.

Teachers were worried about continuing disruption at the school because it faces a visit from senior inspectors this term to determine if it should be classified as a failing school. After his hour-long meeting, Mr Helliwell described Ms Atkin as in a conciliatory mood and said he was hopeful that a solution would be found today. Ms Atkin refused to comment.

Sarah, who is to take her GCSEs this year, arrived at the school yesterday to take her place in class. A spokesman for Mr Byers said that he was still waiting for a report on the affair from the school. Nottinghamshire County Council said that it would not comment on internal matters between school management and staff.

BRITISH SCHOOLS LEAD ON COMPUTING

Two thirds of households with children own a computer, according to a survey yesterday which showed that Britain has the best computer-to-student ratio in the world. Britain has an average of 85 computers at every secondary school and is the only country

to have at least one computer in every primary school, the survey by Olivetti Personal Computers showed. The secondary school ratio is at least twice that of Germany, Japan and France. In Japan, 70 per cent of primary schools have a computer.

New life peers made big donations to Labour

By PHILIP WEBSTER, POLITICAL EDITOR

FOUR of the Labour life peers announced by the Prime Minister last month gave donations of more than £5,000 to the party in 1996, the party's annual report to members has disclosed. The accounts also show that Labour received less than 50 per cent of its income from the trade unions for the first time last year.

Among the list of donors named in the report, under the party's policy of declaring those who contribute more than £5,000 in a year, are the recently ennobled Sir David Puttnam, the film producer; Ruth Rendell, the crime writer; David Sainsbury, chairman of the supermarket chain; and Michael Montague, another leading businessman. Other donors listed in

the National Executive Committee's report include Jeremy Irons, the actor, and Creation Records, the recording company whose acts include the group Oasis.

Labour sources emphasised last night that all the new peers contained in Tony Blair's list on August 1 would be expected to take an active part in the Lords; and that, having been successful in their own spheres, they would have been in a position to give money to the party.

Trade union affiliation fees and donations remain the party's single largest source of revenue but they went down from 55 per cent of the total in 1995 to 45 per cent last year. Party leaders confidently expect that the trend will continue,

as Labour comes to rely more than ever on wider fundraising and income from a rising membership. The party's total net income in 1996 was a record £17 million, having risen from £12 million the previous year.

In a foreword to the report, which goes to Labour's annual conference this month, Mr Blair appeals for support for his proposed reforms to the party's structure. "We are in government and our policy-making is bound to come under ever closer scrutiny," he writes. "Instead of arcane procedures understood by only a small minority of members, we need a process which is welcoming to all our members and gives opportunities to involve the wider community."

Scots Tories rise in polls as devolution vote nears

By NICHOLAS WATT, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

SUPPORT for the Conservatives in Scotland increased during the first weeks of the campaign preceding the devolution referendum, according to an opinion poll published yesterday, although Labour still commands the support of 50 per cent of voters there.

The poll, which was conducted by System Three for the Glasgow-based *Herald* newspaper between August 21 and August 26, found that support for the Tories in Scotland had increased from 10 per cent to 14 per cent in the past month. Support for Labour has fallen slightly from 54 per cent. The Scottish National Party was in second place, having increased its support by one percentage point to 25 per cent. The

Liberal Democrats had gained two points, with 11 per cent.

With a political truce in force until after the funeral of Diana, Princess of Wales, none of the parties was prepared to comment on the poll yesterday. However, Labour may be concerned that the rise in the Tories' support could reflect growing opposition to a parliament in Edinburgh with tax-varying powers.

Opinion polls indicate that Scots will vote overwhelmingly in favour of a Scottish parliament in the referendum on September 11. But a poll for the *Herald* on Tuesday showed that support for a parliament with tax-varying powers had dropped below 50 per cent for the first time, to 47 per cent. The findings follow

an onslaught from Conservatives and business leaders in Scotland on the Government's plans, with dire warnings about the financial dangers of a parliament with tax-varying powers.

Campaigning for next week's referendum has been suspended until after the funeral of the Princess, and the political parties are busy rearranging diaries for four days of hard campaigning, beginning on Sunday. A Labour spokesman said that the party was preparing for a 100-hour campaign. He said: "We will have a very intensive effort. There will be a lot of big names in Scotland. The last week was always going to be big, but it will be even bigger now."

Cockroaches can spot an underdog by his smell

Nigel Hawkes reports on research into insect scents and sensibilities

THE status of male cockroaches depends on how they smell, a series of tests in the United States has shown.

By manipulating the scents emitted by the cockroaches, scientists were able to move them up or down the social hierarchy. Low-caste cockroaches suddenly acquired status, while those of higher caste had to get used to being the underdog for a change.

Just three chemicals, whose proportions are determined genetically, govern status in the cockroach species (*Nauphoeta cinerea*), a team

from three different universities in the state of Kentucky reports in *Nature*. The scent is attractive to females but also determines how the males are treated by other males. The three compounds are 2-hydroxy-2-butanone, 2-methylthiazolidine and 4-ethyl-2-methoxyphenol.

The team manipulated the scents by sticking a piece of filter paper to the cockroach and using it to soak up quantities of the three substances. This altered their smell and the way they were treated by other males. Add-



The cockroach: scientists manipulated their scents

ing the first substance alone lowered status, but when either of the other two were added, status was enhanced. This was shown by how the males with added scents were treated by fellow males. Increasing all three together did not affect status, showing

that it is the balance that matters. But why, if particular scents confer status, have not all males evolved to carry those scents and improve their chances in life? The team believes that this has not happened because females appreciate the scents

differently, maintaining a balance that would not otherwise appear to be in the male's interest. If so, the scents are an "honest signal" conferring information about status, as do the feathers of birds.

Scent may also play a part in the selection of human mates, according to experiments at the Institute of Urban Ethology in Vienna, reported in *New Scientist*.

Scientists asked 22 men to rate the facial attractiveness of 17 women. They then asked another group of men to smell T-shirts that the women had worn for three nights. They found that the women rated most attractive were also judged to smell the most

erotic. But when they tried the experiment the other way around, the more attractive the face, the less appealing the scent was to women.

The scientists said that the sample was too small to draw any conclusion.

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THE TIMES

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Father is jailed for defying court ban

Seagulls high-rise

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Adams returns to campaign trail in the US

FROM IAN BRODIE IN WASHINGTON AND MARTIN FLETCHER

GERRY Adams resumed his role as a political celebrity in the United States yesterday and immediately took issue with Tony Blair. He also offered Sinn Féin's condolences for the death of Diana, Princess of Wales.

The Sinn Féin leader, addressing a packed press conference at the National Press Club in Washington, rejected the Prime Minister's assertion that Ireland would not be united in his lifetime.

Asked why Mr Blair had said "no" to a united government, Mr Adams said he thought there was a battle going on in the British establishment between "those who have run the place for a long time and those now in control". He said that Mr Blair had certainly taken the right course in agreeing to talks, but the British Government was a player and not the referee.

Mr Adams was speaking under the silent gaze of Martin McGuinness, who will be Sinn Féin's chief negotiator at the Northern Ireland talks and a firm believer in Irish unity. Mr Adams promised that Sinn Féin would abide by

whatever was agreed at the talks, but could not be expected to lower its expectations in advance of negotiations. When pressed if he would use the word compromise, he said Sinn Féin wanted peace. "Compromise is two people coming to an agreement. We do it all the time in our relationships. Compromise is a two-way street."

He bridled at a question from an American reporter that the IRA had tried to kill the Princess of Wales in 1983. "I treat with complete derision fantasy stories that the IRA were going to try and kill the British Princess Diana," Mr Adams said.

The question was based on a claim by Sean O'Callaghan, an IRA assassin turned informer, that he had saved the lives of the Prince and Princess of Wales by scuttling an IRA plan to blow up the royal box at a pop concert in London in 1983. Mr Adams said there had been no evidence or suggestion "of any real kind" to back up the defector's assertion about a plot to blow up the royal couple. He also expressed his condolences

over the death of the Princess, which he called a "tragic accident". He said that, although the Princess was a member of the British Royal Family, Sinn Féin bore no ill-will towards her.

Mr Adams was later due at the White House for his first meeting with President Clinton's National Security Adviser. President Clinton has met Mr Adams on previous visits but will not see him on this occasion.

Today, Mr Adams and his colleagues will attend a reception at the House of Representatives then fly to New York for a fund-raiser at the Waldorf Astoria.

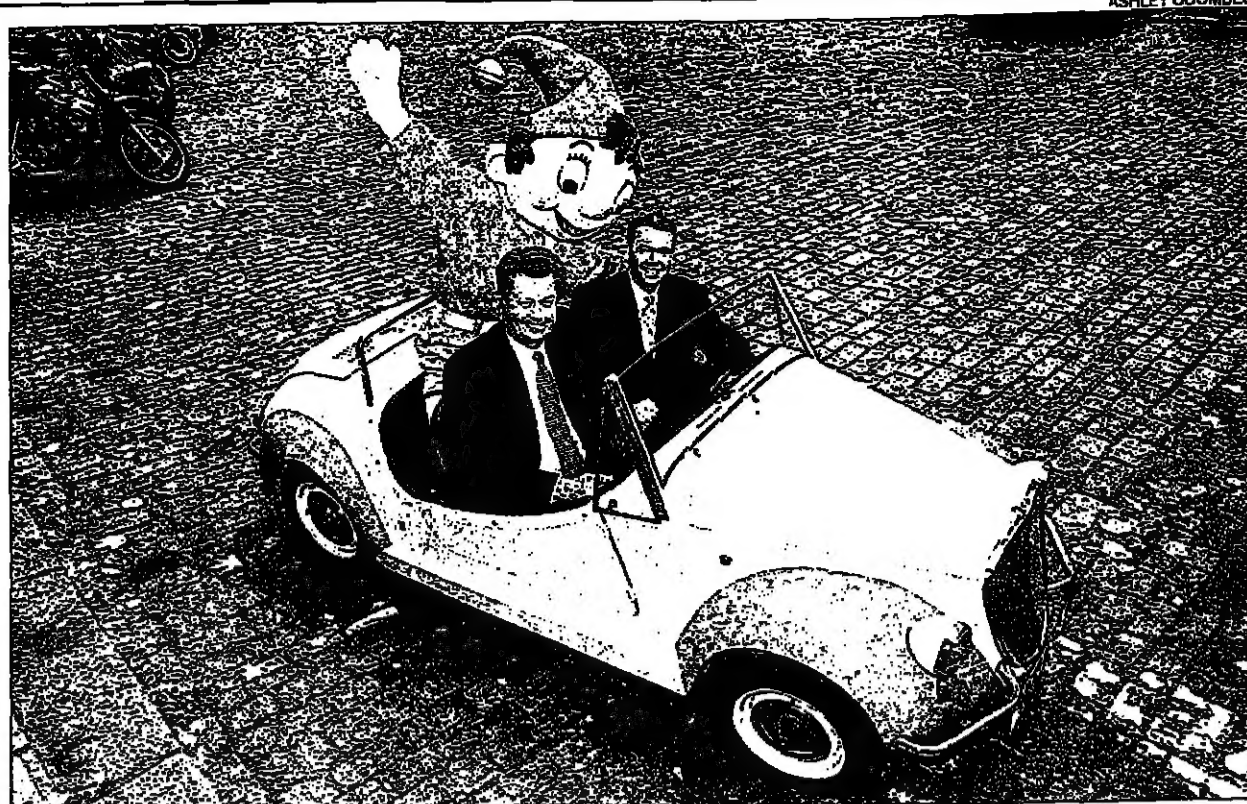
In Northern Ireland, there is growing concern that US dollars could help Sinn Féin overtake the Social Democratic and Labour Party as the Province's biggest nationalist party. Since March 1995, Sinn Féin has collected \$1.5 million (£931,000) from Americans who claim Irish descent.

The chairman of the peace negotiations said yesterday that the Province was on the brink of an historic opportunity to resolve the troubles. Senator George Mitchell added, however, that if the chance was to be taken, politicians from both communities would have to overcome their mistrust of each other.

"This is the first time in the modern history of Northern Ireland that there has been both a ceasefire and peace talks occurring at the same time," Senator Mitchell said. "There were talks in 1973 and again in 1991 and 1992 but no ceasefire. There was a ceasefire in 1994 and 1995 but no talks. Now both are in existence at the same time. That's a significant accomplishment and it's something that we ought to work to build on."



Gerry Adams and Martin McGuinness on the trail of dollars and status in the United States



Andrew Tearn, chief executive of Rank Group, left, and Jerry Fowden, managing director of Rank Holidays

Noddy recruited by Redcoats in £139m Butlin's revamp

Three holiday camps to be turned into all-year family entertainment resorts, reports Dominic Walsh

BUTLIN'S, purveyor of knobby-kneed competitions, Redcoats and beauty parades for more than 60 years, is to be given a £139 million makeover in a belated bid to take it into the 21st century and revive flagging profits.

Rank Group, which bought the company from Sir Billy Butlin in 1972, yesterday unveiled a two-year programme to revamp its holiday camps at Minehead, Bognor Regis and Skegness into "family entertainment resorts". Its sites at Ayr and Pwllheli are to be transferred to Rank's Haven holiday division.

There had been suggestions that the move might spell the end of the road for

the Butlin's Redcoat, a route to stardom for Sir Cliff Richard, Des O'Connor, Jimmy Tarbuck and Dave Allen among others. Those fears proved unfounded as Andrew Tearn, chief executive of Rank, disclosed that the new look camps would provide redcoats with their own entertainment venue, to be called Redcoats. He said their numbers would be boosted: the only change being that their uniforms may change to a more modern style.

The camps themselves will undergo a complete overhaul, central to which will be the construction of a weatherproof canopy the size of Wembley football pitch. These "Skyline Pavilions",



designed to turn Butlin's into a year-round all-weather holiday destination, will house a host of high street brand names, including Burger King and Harry Ramsden's restaurants, Häagen-Dazs cafes and Agfa photographic shops. The covered areas will also house scaled-down West End shows.

Other famous names to appear at Butlin's will be

Noddy and Big Ears under a £3 million licensing agreement signed with the Edd Blyton Company. Each centre will have a children's play area and a shop selling related merchandise.

Rank, which hopes the move will double operating profits from the three centres, is also using the relaunch as an opportunity to develop its own brands, including Tom Cobligh pubs, Mecca bingo halls, Odeon cinemas and Hot Shots ten-pin bowling alleys.

But perhaps the biggest change involves the Butlin's chalet. Nearly 1,000 purpose-built apartments will be developed at Skegness and 5,300 refurbished.

The company estimated that a week in a new Look Butlin's resort for a family of four at peak season would cost between £650 and £720 half-board, while a weekend break off-season would cost between £170 and £200.

New CJD victim had Saturday job in butcher's

BY RUSSELL JENNINGS

A MAN who worked part-time in a butcher's shop a decade ago has become the latest victim of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. The diagnosis was made two days before Michael Connor, 59, died.

Tests by the CJD Surveillance Unit at Edinburgh Western Infirmary will show whether he was suffering from the new variant of the disease, which has been linked to beef. Rochdale Health Authority has been treating the case as one of the original strain, but a spokeswoman said that they did not have "100 per cent confirmation".

The rapid onset of the disease, originally thought to be Alzheimer's or a virulent form of senile dementia, shocked the family of Mr Connor, from Littleborough, Rochdale. He began losing his memory in December, and a vigorous man into a helpless invalid. His wife, Joyce, 56, said that he had not eaten meat frequently but had worked in a butcher's shop on Saturdays from 1977 to 1987 to help a friend.

Mr Connor's daughter, Sharon, 35, said that first he became forgetful and became angry about insignificant things. In January he could not remember where he worked as a machine operator, and he went into a nursing home for specialist care. "By the end of July his condition had got so bad that he couldn't walk or do anything. We had to feed him." He died on August 9.

Diane Welden, another daughter, said: "His illness should have been identified earlier. Because we had been told that he had Alzheimer's, we thought he could still live a long time."

Kevin Snee, the director of public health for Rochdale, said that it was difficult to make an accurate early diagnosis of CJD because the onset of the condition was so rapid.

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CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA



PRESS STATEMENT ON ADVANCE FEE FRAUD SCAM YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED

1 Since the early 1990s, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) has endeavoured to combat the scourge of Advance Fee Fraud/Scam being perpetrated by fraudsters via letters, telefax, telex, etc., both locally and overseas, through publicity campaigns, seminars, press statements, and co-operation with law enforcement agencies. To date, the CBN has placed advisory advertisements in over 80 newspapers and magazines in 12 languages in 36 countries, in its effort to forewarn all corporations and individuals who are likely to fall prey to the scam and thereby help stamp out the proliferation of Advance Fee Fraud, aka "419". Furthermore, the Bank routinely to all enquiries relating to scam letters, telefax, etc., to the effect that the "claims" are bogus and fraudulent and that the claimants are being duped. Appropriate Embassies and High Commissions in Nigeria are also furnished with copies of correspondence emanating from their countries to prevent ruination of their nationals.

2 Unfortunately, the scam has continued unabated, even with increasing sophistication, because of the criminality, avarice and greed of the so-called victims of the scam, who are also villains. The bogus "business" proposals/deals which run into millions of US dollars manifest fraudulent intentions ab initio, which should ordinarily put any responsible and law abiding person on inquiry. However, driven by fraudulent tendency, greed and the urge to make quick and easy money at the expense of Nigeria, many of the so-called victims have continued to ignore the warnings of the Central Bank of Nigeria, to the effect that such transactions are bogus and fraudulent.

3 To recapitulate, an advance fee fraud/scam takes various forms. A typical one starts with a letter of solicitation, followed by telefax or telex messages. The letters often offer to transfer huge amounts of money, usually in US dollars, purported to be part proceeds of certain contracts, to the addressee's bank account, to be shared in some proportion between the writer and the addressee. A favourable response to the letter is followed by excuses why the funds cannot be remitted readily and subsequently by demands for proportionate share of payment of various "taxes" to facilitate the processing and remittance of the funds. The use of fake Government,

Central Bank of Nigeria, Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation, etc., documents is a common practice. The fraudsters usually request that the transaction be done under the cover of confidentiality. Sometimes, the "victims" are invited to Nigeria where they would be given red-carpet reception and attended by the fraudsters posing as Nigeria Government or Central Bank officials. To consummate the "transaction", the "victim" would be required to pay advance fees for various reasons, e.g. Processing fees, unforeseen taxes, licence fees, registration fees, signing/lawyers fees, National Economic Recovery Fund fees, insurance coverage release fees, VAT, etc. Collection of these advance fees is actually the real objective of the scam. A recent variant of the scam, directed primarily at charitable organisations and religious bodies overseas, involves bogus inheritance, under a will. Again the sole aim is to collect the advance fees described as one form of inheritance tax or other.

4 The Central Bank of Nigeria has taken this initiative of once again warning the business community and individuals because of its concern to maintain the good name of the Bank and its public standing as well as those of its Senior Executives. Often the names of the Bank, members of its top management team, including the Governors (past and present) and the Deputy Governors together with those of highly placed Government officials, have been fraudulently used and abused by the fraudsters with reckless abandon, to lend credibility and respectability to the scam. As on previous occasions, the Central Bank of Nigeria wishes through this medium, to warn all and sundry about the existence and the modus operandi of the international criminal syndicates whose nefarious activities have been a source of embarrassment to the Bank and the Nigerian Government.

5 On numerous occasions, the so-called victims of the "419" scam have brought law suits against the Central Bank of Nigeria, all of which the Bank has defended successfully. In a recent landmark judgement on an advance fee scam law suit brought by Larry Sorth and Mr. & Mrs. Tei Vs. The Central Bank of Nigeria, et al, the issues of advance fee fraud, the impostors and Clearing House banks were decided on by Hon.

Justice Charles A. Sham of the United States of America District Court (Eastern District of Missouri). The case was ruled in favour of the Central Bank of Nigeria. The Judge ruled that the case of the plaintiffs - Messrs. Sorth and Tei - was not sustainable, because they neither engaged in any commercial transaction with the defendant, nor had contact with genuine Central Bank of Nigeria officials, nor with any official of the Federal Government of Nigeria. The Judge further noted that documents tendered by the plaintiffs as evidence were forgeries and that they were, from the onset, aware that the transactions were bogus, fraudulent, and too good to be true. We hope that this landmark Court decision among many others decided in favour of the Bank would serve as sufficient warning to all those who do not heed our advisory advertisements and who would subsequently like to seek relief from the courts after falling "victim" to advance fee scam transactions.

6 The Central Bank of Nigeria is once again warning all recipients of such fraudulent letters, that there are no contract payments trapped in the Bank. Also, that all documents, appertaining to these "payments", "claims" or "transfers", purportedly issued by the Bank, its Senior Executives or the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria are all forgeries, bogus and fraudulent. These documents do not originate from the Bank or the Government. They are not authentic. YOU ARE THEREFORE, WARNED AND ADVISED, IN YOUR OWN INTEREST, TO IGNORE THE "GET-RICH-QUICK" BUSINESS SOLICITATIONS. The Central Bank of Nigeria implores you to assist in the fight against these criminal syndicates by reporting any solicitation to your local law enforcement agencies or the local International Police Organization (INTERPOL).

7 For the avoidance of doubt, it should be restated that the Central Bank of Nigeria will not accept responsibility for any loss sustained by any person or corporation that fails to heed our warnings.

8 YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE! YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED AGAIN!!

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Bodies robbed as 65 die in jet



Rescuers carry away a Thai child, the sole survivor of the crash. His mother died

FROM CAROLINE GLUCK IN PHNOM PENH

LOOTERS and rescuers searched the pockets of dead and dying plane crash victims yesterday after a Vietnam Airlines jet carrying 66 people crashed as it approached Phnom Penh International airport in heavy rain. Only a one-year-old Thai boy survived the crash in a rice paddy half a mile from the runway.

The plane, arriving from Ho Chi Minh City, had been making a second landing attempt when it clipped a palm tree, fell apart and broke into flames. The Russian-made Tupolev-134 was carrying 60 passengers and six crew.

Most of the passengers were from other Asian countries, including South Korea, Taiwan and Japan. However, a Briton named as Peter Wright was also on board. An Australian and a Canadian were also reported to be among the dead.

Hundreds of people arrived on the scene as the wreckage of the plane, scattered over a wide area, burned on the ground. Some started opening suitcases, looking for clothes and valuables until they were chased off by police who fired warning shots into the air.

A freelance photographer at

the scene said: "It was disgusting. They were looting them and walking off with any valuables from the dead and mortally injured. Only about five of the rescuers were inside the burning wreckage trying to drag out survivors."

He said airport rescue workers, who arrived on the scene a few hundred yards from the runway minutes after the crash, took US dollars, passports, jewellery, baggage and even the clothes being worn by victims.

The Thai boy who survived, Phai Bun, had a broken leg and was reported to be in a stable condition. His mother was killed. His father had been waiting at the airport.

The small muddy track leading to the field was full of cars and motorcycles, impeding efforts by ambulances and other emergency services to get to the scene.

Rescue efforts were also hampered by the rain which failed to extinguish a fire beside wreckage of the plane. Patrick Poulle, a Frenchman working for the Cambodian airport management service, said: "It's still burning, it's still dangerous. This thing could blow up at any time. Why

don't they move these people out of the way?"

It was nearly three hours after the crash before the area was roped off. As dusk fell passengers' bodies were still visible, lying in the rice fields drenched by the rains. Military helicopters had been due to take them to a city centre hospital, but no attempt had been made to move them.

The authorities have so far recovered one of the plane's black box flight recorders. One of the main causes may have been the weather and poor visibility.

This was the first significant international plane crash in Cambodia for several decades. The airport at Pochentong had been severely damaged in the wake of July's fighting, when Hun Sen, the second Prime Minister, seized power from Prince Norodom Ranariddh, his rival and joint Prime Minister.

X-ray machines, computers and other basic equipment have been destroyed or stolen from the airport. However, airport officials say that this would not have had any bearing on the cause of the crash. The plane was guided by a visual flight route.



Wreckage from the plane burning near the airport

Comoros troops land to subdue island rebellion

BY SAM KILEY AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

HUNDREDS of Comoros islands troops landed on the secessionist island of Anjouan yesterday. The Government of the Indian Ocean archipelago later announced that it had subdued the breakaway movement on the island without bloodshed.

"The military pacification mission has re-established since this morning the security of the state, without bloodshed," a statement said.

Diplomats and military sources in Moroni, the capital, said 300 soldiers armed with mortars and artillery boarded two ships and set sail from Grande Comore to Anjouan, the second-largest island in the former French colony near Madagascar.

Residents of Anjouan and another island, Moheli, had demanded reconversion by France on the grounds that the islands' Government was corrupt and inefficient. Anjouan announced that it had seceded on August 3 after months of protest, civil unrest and clashes with security forces that led to several deaths.

The political history of the Comoros has veered between farce and tragedy since independence in 1975. The French

mercenary, Bob Denard, overthrew two governments and was thwarted in an attempt against a third two years ago by French commandos.

Yesterday President Taki replaced his chief of staff, Colonel Moulimou Djoussouf, who had called for negotiations with the "re-colonialists", with a hardliner.

The military action followed two weeks of talks between the Government and a representative of the Organisation of African Unity who joined France in calling for a diplomatic solution.

Pierre Yere, the OAU envoy, said that a military operation would be a disaster for the country. "From the talks I have had with the Comoran authorities, the Comoran Army has already cut the two islands off from the outside world, by imposing an air and sea blockade and suspending telephone links, stranding a four-member United Nations team in Anjouan," M Yere said. No independent sources could confirm the claim.

Mr Taki's Government, elected last year, had been embarrassed by the secessionist moves and pledged to restore "democratic rule" to the breakaway islands.

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Azerbaijan call for ties with US jolts Yeltsin

PRESIDENT ALIYEV of the oil-rich former Soviet republic of Azerbaijan yesterday called for stronger economic and political ties with the United States, ringing alarm bells in Moscow, which is fighting to retain its influence in the Caucasus and the Caspian region.

The Russian Government has thrown itself into fresh peacemaking efforts in the volatile Caucasus over the past few weeks, in an effort to guarantee itself a significant share in the oil and gas wealth that will pour out of the region.

While the Russians have stopped short of acknowledging a broader strategy behind their diplomatic efforts, President Yeltsin has expressed his concern about the growth of American interest in the Caucasus region, which Russia still considers its own backyard.

Speaking last month to a meeting of his security council, Mr Yeltsin said he believed that the region could be the next centre of rivalry between the two powers.

Latest estimates of Caspian oil reserves are put at 200 billion barrels, making the field the largest in the world after the Middle East, and establishing the region as a vital energy source for the next century.

Pending the resolution of a

Robin Lodge in Moscow reports on big power rivalry over oil reserves

dispute over exploitation of offshore Caspian resources, little of this oil is in Russian hands. The bulk is produced by the former Soviet republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Where Russia makes its money is through transporting this oil, as well as gas, through pipelines across its territory.

All the existing pipelines from the region go through Russia, either across Transcaucasia to the Black Sea or to Western Europe via Ukraine. But since Russia's war with Chechnya, when the main route from Azerbaijan to the Black Sea was cut, there has been growing pressure from the producer countries and the oil companies for alternative routes to open sea-ports.

Russia, after endorsing the peace deal that ended the two-year war in Chechnya last August, has pledged to reopen the pipeline through Chechnya by next month. It is also proposing the construc-

tion of new pipelines across its territory and through Georgia to meet the demands of the growing output. Stability in the Caucasus is vital if these proposals are to gain international approval.

Yesterday's announcement by Mr Aliyev, who referred directly to strengthening ties with Washington in politics, security, economic, trade and other spheres, can only add to Mr Yeltsin's worries.

The United States, for its part, insists that it is only interested in stability and the smooth flow of oil from the region and is not favouring any country.

Strobe Talbott, the Deputy Secretary of State, writing this week in the *Financial Times*, called for an end to the Great Game diplomacy of the 19th century in favour of a more appropriate 20th century policy under which all responsible players in the Caucasus and Central Asia would be winners.

But Washington's support, guided by the views of American oil companies, for a new pipeline route through Georgia and Turkey, bypassing Russia altogether, encourages many politicians in Moscow to believe that it is still trying to undermine Russian influence in the region.

The other proposed route would be through Iran to its port of Bandar Abbas on the Gulf. This would be the most direct route and is backed by many of the countries in the region. But for obvious reasons it is opposed by the United States. And with the route through Georgia and Turkey being the longest and most expensive to build, Russia's diplomatic efforts may yet pay off. **■** Minsk: The Soros Foundation, set up by the philanthropic tycoon, George Soros, said it was pulling out of Belarus because of harassment of its employees and other barriers to its activities in the former Soviet republic. (*Reuters*)



Mir to be destroyed in 1999

FROM REUTERS IN MOSCOW

Moscow: Russia will wind up activities on the orbiting Mir space station towards the end of next year and send it crashing into the Pacific Ocean early in 1999, a top space official said yesterday.

Boris Ostroumov, deputy director of the Russian Space Agency, said in an interview that Mir's demise will come soon after cosmonauts take up residence in the new Alpha

international space station in January 1999. "There might be some period when both are in orbit, but it won't last long," he said, providing the first detailed timetable for Mir's death. "We just can't support two programmes."

The 15-year-old Mir has suffered a series of setbacks in recent months, the most important of which was a collision on June 25 with a Progress cargo ship that damaged the power supply and left the Spektr scientific mod-

ule punctured. In recent weeks the crew have restored some of the power and on Saturday they plan to undertake the first of four space walks aimed at patching the hole or holes in Spektr. Mr Ostroumov said that the repairs could be completed by late next month.

Next year Russia will focus increasingly on the Alpha, an international effort bringing together Russia, America, Europe and Japan in creating a new orbiting station.



President Yeltsin sits next to Patriarch Aleksii II at an opening ceremony yesterday for Moscow's Cathedral of Christ the Saviour

Moscow in mood for mayor's party

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW marks the 850th anniversary of its founding this week, in a lavish three-day celebration that will highlight the city's new-found wealth and the growing political strength of its energetic Mayor.

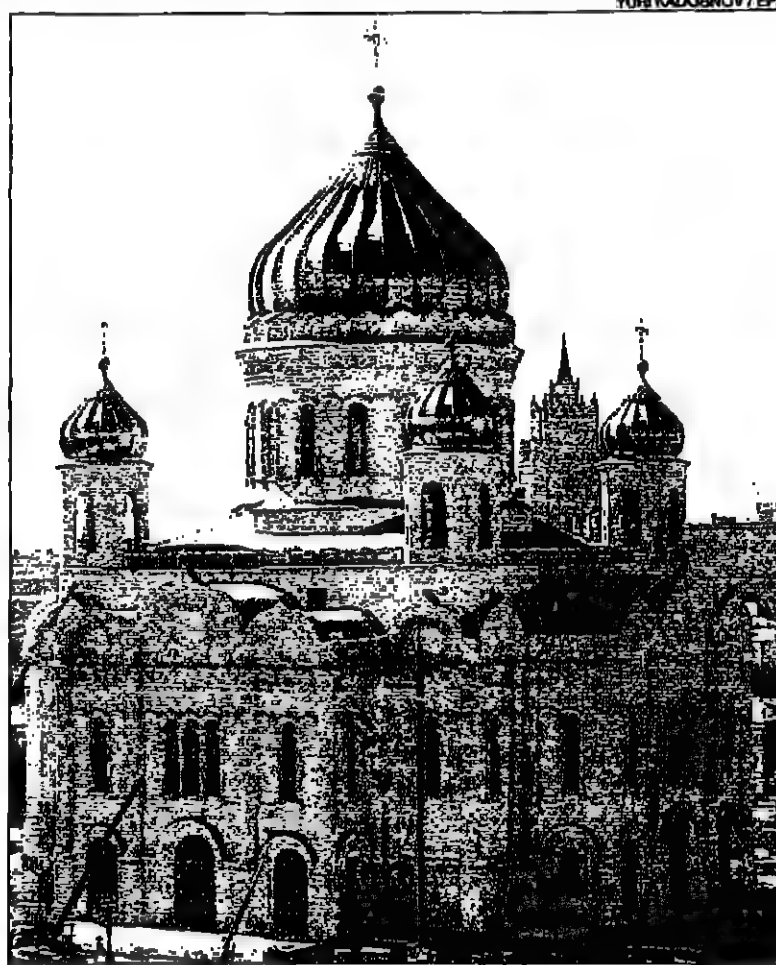
Not since the Communists threw the weight of the Soviet state behind preparations for the summer Olympics of 1980 has Moscow witnessed anything quite like the present state of cleaning, redecorating and building. The capital's usually grey skyline has been transformed by an army of workmen. Stalin-era skyscrapers have been sandblasted a clean white. Grandiose building projects such as the towering Cathedral of Christ the Saviour and a new shopping mall beside the Kremlin, have been completed in record time.

Nothing has been left to chance. Prostitutes and beggars, who normally line the city's main streets, have been driven away by thousands of extra policemen. The city zoo, once the home of dejected animals in tiny cages, has been modernised. A team of "tree police" are even enforcing a municipal by-law requiring restaurant and bar proprietors to have potted trees outside their establishments.

"People do not want revolutions and puschkes," Yuri Luzhkov, Moscow's ambitious Mayor, said in an interview this week with *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*. "They need celebrations to inspire them for the hope of a better life."

Certainly no one could accuse the bald, football-loving Mayor of not living up to his word. For three days from tomorrow the city will host a dazzling round of concerts, exhibitions and parades, featuring performers from Jean-Michel Jarre to James Brown, all in the name of Moscow's anniversary.

Many Muscovites agree that there is something to celebrate. In the space of only six years since the collapse of Communism, Moscow has been trans-



The new cathedral rises resplendent in central Moscow

formed into a modern metropolis, which has become a magnet for more than two thirds of all foreign investment in Russia.

However, a cry of dissent has been heard among those who consider it in bad taste to spend an estimated £30 million on the celebrations when much of the rest of the country is living in poverty. Doubts have been expressed about the need to put on such a

showy event for such an insignificant anniversary, marking 850 years since Prince Yuri Dolgoruky decided to build the first settlement on the banks of the Moskva river.

"A not very round date is being marked by our rather roundish Mayor with pomposity that exceeds celebrations of the 50th and 60th anniversaries of the Great October [revolution]," Arreim Troitsky wrote in the *Moscow*

Times. "The only occasion that can compare to the current orgy of hysterical agitation in the city is the general exultation over the 100-year anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilych Lenin. There are no depths of stagnation to which the authorities will not sink."

What Mr Troitsky and other commentators have long suspected is that the celebration is in fact a thinly disguised attempt by the Mayor to elevate his popularity and show the rest of Russia what he could do for the country if given a chance.

Although the Mayor, a longtime political ally of President Yeltsin, has been coy about his presidential ambitions, there is little doubt among his supporters that he will run in the presidential elections in 2000. Already he has consolidated control over a new television station and is given slavish coverage in several of the city's biggest newspapers. Outside Moscow he has financed projects such as building hospitals and officers' living quarters in what can only be seen as an attempt to build a nationwide following.

Funding will not be a problem for Mr Luzhkov, who won 90 per cent support in last year's mayoral elections. The city runs a multimillion-pound empire, which includes sizeable holdings in just about every large Moscow enterprise, from fast food restaurants to live-star hotels and car factories.

However, his rise to the Kremlin will not necessarily be smooth. He has acquired bitter enemies inside the Kremlin, including Anatoli Chubais, the Deputy Prime Minister and Mr Yeltsin's most influential adviser.

There is also the delicate question of Mr Luzhkov's links to the underworld. Two of his closest associates, Umar Dzhabrailov, a Chechen property developer, and Iosif Kobzon, a singer, are barred from America because of their links to organised crime.

Asked about his presidential ambitions, Mr Luzhkov said: "I do not put myself forward for service, but neither do I avoid carrying out my duty."

Rugby players break fountain

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN ROME AND FRANCESCO BONGARDA IN PALERMO

TWO British amateur rugby players, who had been taking part in a friendly match in Sicily, yesterday admitted damaging the Elephant Fountain, a marble 18th-century Baroque fountain in Catania's Cathedral Square. It is one of Sicily's most famous landmarks.

Police named the two as Thomas Balls, 37, a hotelier from Middlesbrough, and Thomas Davidson, 25, described as a commercial agent, from Derby. "It was an accident, we didn't mean to damage the fountain," Mr Balls said. "We are very, very sorry, and have offered to pay compensation so the fountain can be repaired."

The men are due to go on trial on charges of vandalism and "damage to Italy's cultural heritage". They told police they had tried to climb the fountain while drunk in an attempt to reach the elephant on top and sit

astride it. Instead they broke the legs of two marble angels supporting the fountain, throwing the damaged pieces into another fountain nearby, but leaving an empty bottle of vodka in the fountain they had vandalised.

The elephant fountain was designed by Giovanni Vaccarini, the noted Baroque architect, in 1735, as part of the reconstruction of the city after the earthquake which devastated the Mount Etna area at the end of the 17th century. It is topped by an elephant made of lava - to symbolise Etna - with an obelisk on its back.

Police said Mr Balls and Mr Davidson had been with a party of eight Englishmen who celebrated in Catania after the match and were driven back to their hotel in two taxis "in a drunken state" late at night. When the damage to the fountain became clear in the light of day, the taxi drivers led police to the rugby players' hotel, where the two confessed

"in order not to incriminate our six innocent colleagues".

Enzo Bianco, the mayor of Catania, said he was "deeply angered" by the damage to the fountain.

The local "Zagara" rugby team, which hosted the match, said it had offered to contribute to the repair.

The attack comes only two weeks after three vandals - all unemployed men from Rome - damaged Bernini's Fountain of the Four Rivers in Piazza Navona in the heart of Rome by climbing it "to cool off". The ringleader, who broke off the travertine marble tail of a sea monster, was last week given a three-month prison sentence, but is free pending an appeal. There are fears that "exuberant behaviour" could again put the Bernini fountain at risk tomorrow, when large crowds are expected to gather in Piazza Navona to watch a live relay from Lausanne announcing whether Rome will host the 2004 Olympic Games.



One of the two damaged angel figures supporting the fountain

British envoy held by Turkish police in human rights fracas

BY GLEN OWEN

A BRITISH diplomat was arrested in Istanbul as Turkish police broke up a press conference by an international human rights delegation yesterday.

Nell Frape, the British vice-consul in Istanbul, was arrested at a news conference given by members of the Musa Anter Peace Train, a peace mission which has drawn attention to the Government's treatment of Kurdish separatists. He was held for several hours, until lobbying by the British Ambassador secured his release.

More than 250 delegates from 12 countries, including

Lord Rens and Bruce Kent from Britain, have spent the past three days travelling the country in a convoy of buses, trying to promote a peaceful solution to Turkey's war with Kurdish guerrillas.

Their attempt to present their findings at a news conference was yesterday thwarted by a police cordon around the venue, the Pera Palas hotel. When the group assembled at the Marmara hotel instead, police moved in. During scuffles, Mr Frape was arrested with 18 members of the mission and six journalists, including a British photographer, Julia Guest. The

police claimed that the group failed to obtain permission for the news conference.

Last night Jon Benjamin, a spokesman for the British Embassy in Ankara, said: "We have protested against this in the strongest terms. It is a gross abuse of his diplomatic status."

The Foreign Office said: "Police action is a matter for the local authorities, but it is not accepted international practice to arrest a member of a foreign embassy."

The mission returned to Istanbul after being forced back by armed police from the city of Diyarbakir.

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Taipei seeks to enlist Chinese patriot in quest for recognition



Zhang, patriot in exile

FROM JONATHAN MIRSKEY
IN HONG KONG

THE meeting of President Lee of Taiwan with a 99-year-old Chinese former warlord today in Hawaii will revive memories of one of the strangest events in China's modern history. It is also an attempt by the President to link himself to an enigmatic patriot revered in both Beijing and Taipei.

Over Beijing's objections, Mr Lee has been permitted by the United States to stop in Hawaii on his way to Panama. While there he will meet Zhang Xueqiang, once one of China's military strongmen, who in

1936 kidnapped President Chiang Kai-shek and then voluntarily became his prisoner for 50 years, first on the mainland and after 1949 in Taiwan, where he was a virtual "man in the iron mask".

Zhang was already a colourful figure even before the kidnapping. The playboy son of a famous Manchurian warlord who had been killed by the Japanese in 1928, he had been cured of a morphine addiction and during a trip to Europe studied modern warfare. Returning to China in 1934 General Zhang commanded some of Chiang's forces against the Communists led by Mao. In January,

1936, while leading his army against the Communists in Shaanxi the general was approached by Communist emissaries to help to form a united front to resist the Japanese who were encroaching on north China.

By that spring, when most of his staff officers had come under Communist influence, Zhang visited the Communist stronghold where with Zhou Enlai, China's future Prime Minister and already one of Mao's closest associates, he discussed joint anti-Japanese operations. Suspicious of Zhang's loyalty, in December 1936 Chiang flew from Nanjing, the national capital,

to Xian, in Shaanxi, the warlord's headquarters. On December 12, Zhang's soldiers smashed into Chiang's quarters, killing his bodyguard and pursuing the President into a cave where they captured him shivering in his nightclothes.

Two weeks of intense negotiations followed, involving President, his wife and the head of his secret service on one side, and Zhang and the Communists, led by Zhou, who had come to Xian, on the other. Stalin, however, persuaded the Communists that only Chiang could unite China against the Japanese and on Christmas Day, 1936, Chiang flew back to Nanjing,

accompanied by General Zhang; he was met by a enthusiastic crowd of 400,000 who understood that Japan would now be the prime enemy. Zhang issued a national proclamation calling for a Government of National Salvation to oppose the Japanese.

Zhang had sacrificed himself to save Chiang's "face" but on condition that he redirect his military against Japan.

Initially sentenced to ten years for insubordination, Zhang was soon placed under house arrest. When the Nationalists fled to Taiwan in 1949 he was brought along and remained in detention

until 1966, 11 years after Chiang's death, when he moved to Hawaii. During his time in Taiwan, a mysterious figure under close supervision in the outskirts of Taipei, he was permitted brief evening strolls attended by blue-jacketed secret service agents. On such walks, in the 1950s, I met him several times.

President Lee is trying to move Taiwan further towards de facto independence while striving to establish links with Beijing. His meeting with the patriotic go-between Zhang in his Hawaiian exile permits Mr Lee to maintain his balancing act.

Japan pledge to defend Taiwan angers Beijing

BY ROBERT WHYMAN IN TOKYO

RYUTARO HASHIMOTO, the Japanese Prime Minister, flies into a row in China today over the disclosure that Japan will help the United States to protect Taiwan.

The admission that Japan's new defence guidelines include supporting American vessels in the vicinity of the disputed island has caused anger in China, which Mr Hashimoto will have to try to assuage. He will use his visit to China to show remorse for past aggression and to allay fresh suspicions that Tokyo is planning a more assertive military role to contain China.

Mr Hashimoto's four-day visit, marking 25 years of diplomatic relations, will include a journey to northeastern China, where the Japanese Imperial Army launched the takeover of Manchuria in 1931 in a prelude to the invasion of China.

In a region still littered with the Imperial Army's poison gas bombs, Mr Hashimoto is expected to express regret for suffering caused by the Japanese occupation, which still weighs heavily on Tokyo-Beijing ties.

"I will make efforts to promote relations of trust between Japan and China by keeping in mind lessons learnt from such history," aides quoted Mr Hashimoto as telling

Chinese journalists before he left Tokyo. "This is the biggest aim of my visit to China."

His mission to heal the wounds of the past has been made more difficult by a Cabinet colleague who implied that Tokyo may in future project its military power into the Taiwan Strait. Seiroku Kajiyama, the chief government spokesman, said last month that the Taiwan Strait would be covered by proposed new defence arrangements between Japan and the United States. The new guidelines, due to be completed soon, would require Tokyo to provide logistical and other non-combatant support to American forces if a military emergency occurs in Japan's "vicinity".

Mr Kajiyama's candid comments, made in a television programme, caused a stir in Japan and China. They undermined Japan's official policy, which is to fudge the geographical limits where Tokyo will be committed to supporting American forces. China had voiced opposition to the revised defence arrangements, which will give Japan its highest military profile since the Second World War, and Mr Kajiyama's indiscretion added fuel to the fire.

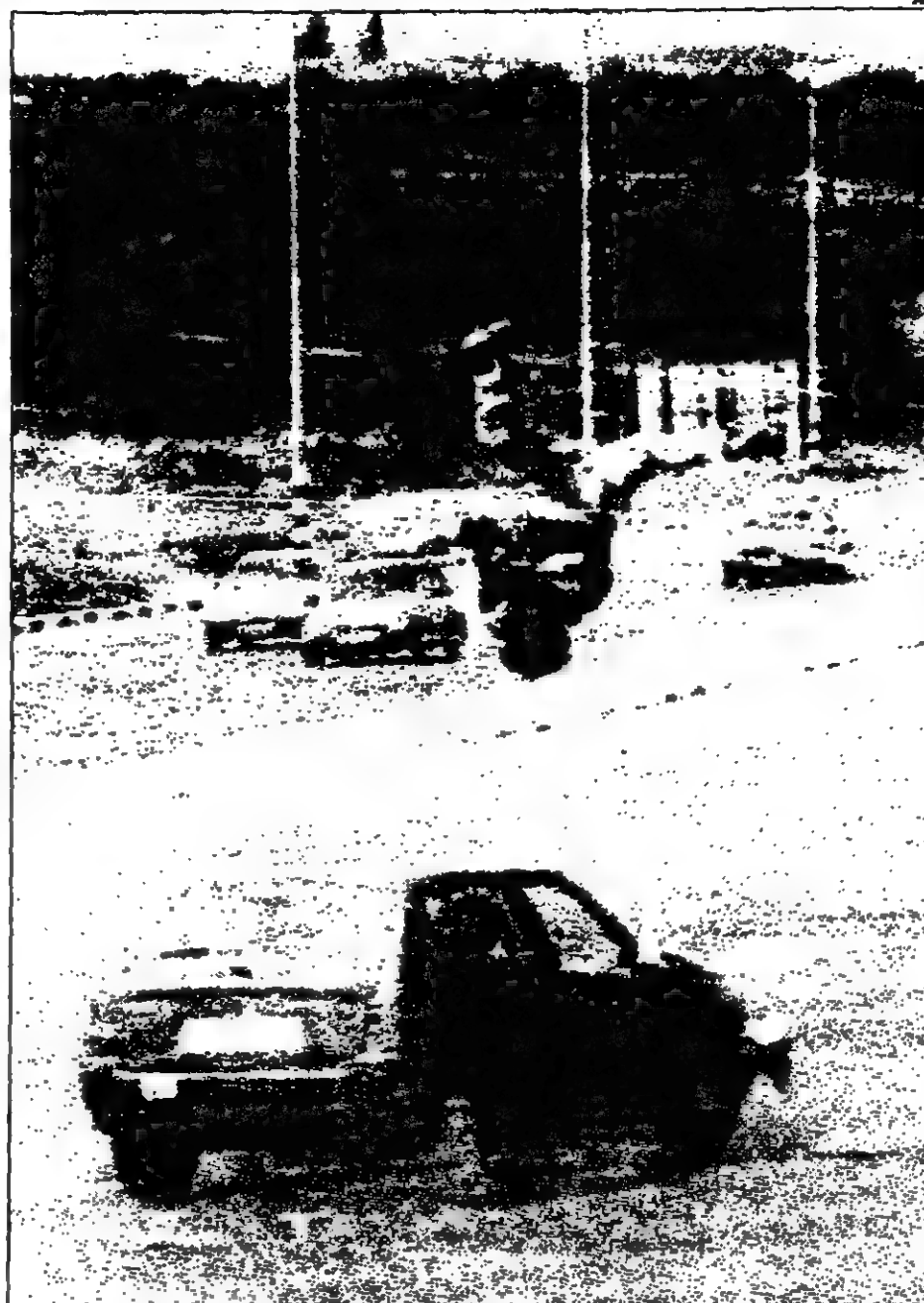
Beijing, which considers

Taiwan a rebel province, warned Tokyo against meddling in China's internal affairs and called for vigilance against "attempts by a small number of militarist elements in Japan".

As a result of the ill-timed comments, Mr Hashimoto felt obliged last week to reaffirm Japan's recognition of Taiwan as part of China and make apologies for Japan's wartime actions. He now faces the task of offering further apologies and giving reassurances throughout his trip that Japan has no ambitions to become a military power.

"I will explain to the Chinese side as much as possible about the security issue," he said before his departure, adding that China's worries about expanded Japan-US defence co-operation were unnecessary and excessive.

Mr Hashimoto, who is expected to meet Li Peng, the Chinese Prime Minister, today and President Jiang Zemin on Friday, plans to offer huge loans to help with China's environmental protection and development programmes. China is the biggest recipient of Japanese grant aid, although Tokyo suspended assistance in protest over China's nuclear tests in 1995. The freeze on aid was lifted this spring.



Nir Ben-Chaim photographed in mid-air by a police surveillance camera after his motorcycle was struck by a car that allegedly went through a traffic light on red at the Beit Lid junction, northern Israel, in July. "The fact that I am alive is a miracle," he said after seeing the photograph, which police released yesterday.

WORLD IN BRIEF

Karadzic ally offers war crimes talks

Belgrade: An aide to Radovan Karadzic yesterday told Elisabeth Rehn, a UN human rights investigator, that the former Bosnian Serb leader wanted to negotiate over demands that he be tried on suspicion of war crimes and offered to mediate on his behalf.

Momcilo Krajisnik, speaking at Dr Karadzic's headquarters in Pale, said he wanted her to meet Dr Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic, the former Bosnian Serb army commander who has also been indicted by the UN war crimes tribunal. Mrs Rehn could mediate between the tribunal and General Mladic and Dr Karadzic, he said. Mrs Rehn did not comment. Mr Krajisnik, a wartime associate of Dr Karadzic, is now the Serb member of the joint all-Bosnian presidency. He is believed to speak for Dr Karadzic, who is in hiding for fear that he might be snatched by Nato troops and forced to stand trial. (AP)

Two Israelis in gang killing

Abu Ghosh: Two Israeli men were shot dead near Jerusalem yesterday in an attack which police said bore the hallmarks of a gangland killing. Assaf Hefetz, the police chief, who rushed to the scene with other senior security officials, said it was unlikely that Arab guerrillas were responsible.

Mr Hefetz said one of the victims had a "criminal past" and was well known to police. He was reportedly killed at the roadside in what seemed to be an underworld vendetta. The other victim had stopped to see what was happening as he was driving to work as a gardener and was murdered by the killers. Both victims were shot at close range. (Reuters)

New York opera chief dies

New York: Sir Rudolf Bing, the general manager of New York's Metropolitan Opera House for 22 years, has died aged 95. Sir Rudolf, a naturalised Briton born in Vienna, was credited with ushering the Met into the modern era during his tenure from 1950 to 1972. A spokesman for the Metropolitan Opera said he died on Tuesday at St Joseph's Hospital in Yonkers, New York, where he had been admitted a week ago. The cause of death was respiratory failure. (Reuters)

Obituary, page 21

Letter of law foils parents

Stockholm: A Swedish couple who were fined £390 and told to find a shorter name when they called their son Bröckoxommpokocellimnnpvriemckssqblbllil6 (pronounced Albin), have upset the authorities again: After numerous disputes over tax and the country's name law, they registered their son again — as "A". The tax authorities said single letter names were barred, and ordered them to try again. (AFP)

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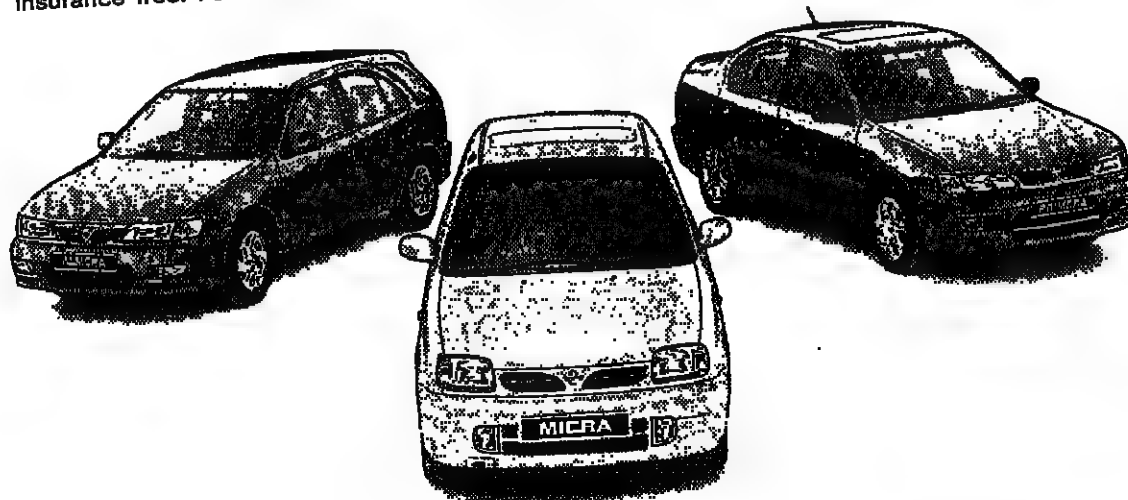
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Dr Thomas Stuttford on head injuries; the treatment of lymphoedema; seatbelt wearing; overweight pets and the use of testosterone

Injuries that can cloud the memory

The Blackburn footballer Colin Hendry sustained a head injury while playing last Saturday. Hendry was unconscious for four minutes, and later suffered from concussion. Several hours later Trevor Rees-Jones, the bodyguard of Dodi Fayed, was taken to hospital suffering from chest and head injuries.

The hard skull protects the soft brain, which has the consistency of porridge, from the great majority of minor injuries. As a result the scalp may suffer bruises, lacerations and even fractures without, frequently, there being any apparent damage to the neurological tissue it contains.

When doctors talk about head injuries they usually mean those injuries in which there has been damage to the brain even though, as in Mr Hendry's case, this may have been only transitory. It is estimated that most people suffer a head injury, fortunately usually only minor, at some time in their life. However, in neurology head injuries are the principle cause of death or lasting disability in the younger age groups who still play football, ride motorbikes and take part in contact sports.

Head injuries are the main cause of death in males under the age of 35 in America. In Britain, more than 1 million people every year attend hospital with a head injury,

and more than 50 per cent of these are caused by road traffic accidents; 120,000 people are classified each year as having suffered severe accidental brain damage.

The brain may be directly injured after a skull has been fractured, but it may also be damaged by rapid acceleration or deceleration injuries. The brain is able to slop about within the skull as gel does in a bucket. When the brain moves violently to and fro it suffers major injury at two points, where it impacts on the back of the forehead, or wherever the point of impact was, and at the opposite side of the brain as a result of rebound. The general shaking a brain receives after a heavy blow or a deceleration injury causes widespread, but lesser, damage throughout the frontal and temporal lobes.

Further destruction of the brain is caused by the tearing of its covering, the meninges, and of blood vessels. Any subsequent haemorrhages cause extensive neurological damage which is also accompanied by oedema and swelling. As the skull is rigid, any swelling can produce a dangerous rise in intra-cranial pressure.

One commentator, when reporting on Mr Hendry's injuries, said that fortunately the footballer had only sustained a concussion. In contrast to this optimistic opinion,



It would be surprising if Trevor Rees-Jones, Dodi Fayed's bodyguard, had a clear image of the accident

a neuro-surgeon reprimanded me about another case of concussion when I suggested that the patient had made a complete recovery.

He claimed that after brain damage severe enough to cause unconsciousness, brain cells have been permanently destroyed and therefore nobody could make a complete recovery.

Even after concussion patients may suffer for a time from ill-defined symptoms such as depression and apathy, headaches and

dizziness and many notice that they have lost some of their zest for life and find it difficult to concentrate.

It is widely believed that when Mr Rees-Jones recovers he will be able to tell the French police exactly what happened before and during the fatal journey into the Paris underpass. Serious head injuries, even when there is an apparently good recovery, are associated with a loss of memory. Although retrograde amnesia, the loss of events before the accident, is usually less extensive compared to the loss of memory after it, it would be surprising if Mr Rees-Jones has a clear recollection of the accident or any discussion in the car preceding it.

It is unusual to suffer head injuries in accidents without having other associated injuries which usually involve the chest. These injuries confuse the clinical picture after a head injury as the damage to the lungs frequently reduces the oxygen supply to the brain. Likewise any difficulty in respiration, and any swelling within the lungs, are sometimes the result of damage to the respiratory centre within the brain or injury to the spine.

NHS stops aid to sufferers of swollen limbs

Recently NHS provision for treatment of lymphoedema has been withdrawn in many clinics, on the ground of economy. From any patient in whom the condition is not the result of cancer. This is likely to deprive hundreds of people with heavy swollen limbs without the help that makes the problem bearable. Lymphoedema is a little known condition in which there is swelling of a limb as the result of excess lymphatic fluid collecting in its subcutaneous tissues.

Lymphoedema normally occurs because the drainage of lymph fluid from the limb has been impaired as the result of destruction, or obstruction, of the lymph vessels. In other cases of lymphoedema, the lymph drainage system may be congenitally deficient.

Although lymphoedema is not widely discussed, one clinic run by Dr Peter Mortimer, a consultant at the Royal Marsden Hospital in Sutton, Surrey, sees between 800 and 1,000 patients a year.

It is a mistake to think that all lymphoedema is caused by cancer. In many cases, there is no obvious cause for the trouble which can be present from birth, may have started in puberty, or may, although rarely, have first appeared in old age. Secondary lymphoedema, although not always the result of cancer, may follow serious infection in a limb.

The lymphatic system can be visualised as a one-way drainage system that carries away the garbage from the tissues of the limb, whether the garbage is infecting organisms, cancerous cells or even excess fluid. The lymphatic glands, which intercept the lymph vessels at various points, help to purify the fluid.

Even when lymphoedema is not the result of infection or malignancy, it usually only affects one limb. The swelling is always worse if the limb is allowed to hang down, and is obviously greater in hot weather, and in women before a period.

The incidence of lympho-

edema is unknown but research at the Marsden shows that 29 per cent of all women who have breast cancer develop it later. The swelling usually starts within two years but in other cases is not unusual for its onset to be delayed. Dr Mortimer has one case that started 22 years after treatment. The late onset of lymphoedema does not necessarily mean that there has been a recurrence of the tumour and the reason for it may never be discovered.

The greater the destruction of the lymphatic system in the armpits after treatment for cancer of the breast, whether with surgery or radiotherapy, the greater the chance of severe lymphoedema. Reducing the extent of surgery is more likely to lessen the severity of the lymphoedema rather than the number of women who will suffer from it.

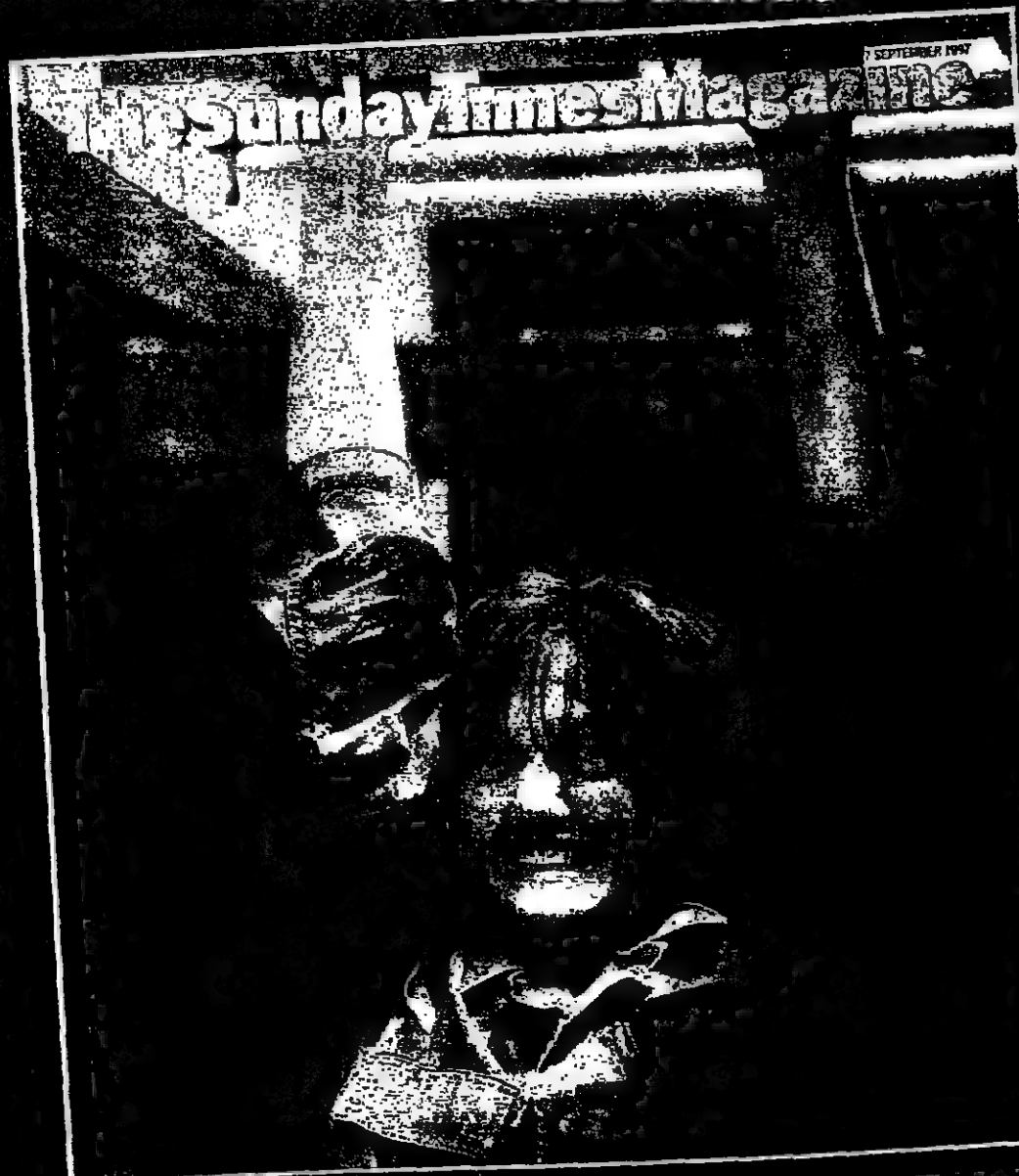
One recent advance that promises to reduce the number of cases of lympho-

edema after treatment for breast cancer or melanoma is the introduction of a procedure which detects the sentinel lymphatic gland, the gland nearest the tumour. If the surgeon operating on these cancers at the time injects the skin in the area of the malignancy with a dye, it is possible to track the lymphatic drainage and pinpoint the sentinel gland. If this gland is removed, checked for cancer, and found to be clear, the necessity of removing other glands that would make lymphoedema more likely, may be avoided.

Until 10-15 years ago, it was thought that little could be done about lymphoedema. However, the Germans recently introduced special exercises and massages, and these, with well-designed compression sleeves and bandages, can help to control the situation. This treatment is now practised throughout the Western world. There are 50 clinics in the United Kingdom that offer it. The treatment encourages the development of a collateral circulation which can bypass an obstructed lymph vessel.

The lymphatic system carries away the garbage

THE SUNDAY TIMES



FROM FEAR TO FRATERNITY

Zoë Heller enlists in the US military's gender war

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Why seatbelts matter

THE Paris car crash illustrated a little-publicised hazard of modern car design. The headrest, which may prevent those in the front seats from suffering whiplash injuries — or even a broken neck — can, in a crash, prove fatal to those in the back seats.

When a person sitting in the rear is thrown forward, these headrests are very likely to catch them on the sternum, or breastbone. As well as damage from the direct blow that produces a crush injury, the sudden deceleration after impact can cause serious damage to the lungs, where tearing of a pulmonary vein frequently results in heavy interthoracic bleeding, as well as damage to the heart. When the heart thuds against the back of the sternum after a sudden crash and deceleration the result is often serious bruising of the heart muscle, and a coronary artery may be ruptured.

Although the wearing of seatbelts in the front seat has become universally accepted, and has so reduced the death rate that it has caused a shortage of donor organs, few of us ever bother to wear seatbelts in the rear of a car. This tragic accident may now persuade us to change our ways.



Overweight: Britain now has the fattest dogs in the European Union

Pets dogged by their owners' problems

AS the British become fatter, so do their dogs. We now have the fattest dogs in the European Union, although cats fare better: they are third from the bottom in the European "fat cat" league.

Research by Hill Pet Nutrition gives a new twist to the old adage that dogs and their owners resemble each other, both physically and mentally. Hitherto, the question of whether thin, racy people choose greyhounds, the plump and comfortable people go for

a Clumber spaniel and the aggressive buy a rottweiler, or whether fat people over-feed their dogs, has remained unanswered.

About 70 per cent of British dogs and 30 per cent of British people are overweight and at risk of developing the serious complications to their health associated with it. Both dogs and people who are fat are more liable to develop heart disease and arthritis. Overweight people are also more likely to suffer from high

blood pressure and as a consequence strokes are twice as likely in them than in their lighter contemporaries. One of the most serious consequences of being overweight is diabetes, and its incidence increases with the amount of excess weight and the length of time it is carried.

By the time someone is classified as obese, they are five times more likely to develop late onset diabetes than are those who remain within the approved limit.

A shot that could boost male performance

SHOULD an older man be given testosterone to improve his libido and, it is hoped, potency?

After the age of 45 most men start to show a slow, steady decline in the levels of their circulating testosterone, and such testosterone as they do have is less likely to be in a form which is readily available to the tissues. In these circumstances the pituitary gland at the base of the brain, which controls the testes, does its best by increasing the output of a hormone which stimulates the testes, but even with this additional boost the end result is not always adequate and the testosterone levels continue to fall.

Dr Rina Davison and Dr Pierre-Marc Bouloux, from the Royal Free Hospital

School of Medicine, London, have recently reviewed for the journal *Update* the use of testosterone supplements.

The authors conclude that testosterone replacement therapy, whether by injection, implants, by mouth or as a patch, is indicated when levels can be proved to be low. This is usually as a result of testicular failure, or problems with the pituitary. Testosterone should not, however, be prescribed to patients with long-standing heart or liver failure. If a man is having testosterone replacement therapy, regular blood tests are recommended to make certain that the testosterone has not induced any untoward changes in prostatic function.

In cases where testosterone levels are not reduced when

treatment started, or in those who have been given unusually large doses of the hormone polycythaemia, an undesirable increase in haemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying pigment of the blood, may develop.

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Thatcher's unfinished revolution

Blair must tackle constitutional reform, says Charles Powell

The Government's proposals for devolution for Scotland and Wales and its commitment to reform the House of Lords have pushed the issue of constitutional reform higher up the political agenda than it has been for very many years.

There is a strong case for this. The Thatcher revolution of the 1980s profoundly altered the face of Britain, but it barely touched the constitution at all. The attitude was: it's been around a long time, we are all familiar with it, it works, even if rather creakily, so don't fiddle with it.

The problem is that large parts of our constitution patently do not work well, above all Parliament itself. The idea that the constitution is sacrosanct and reform a no-go area can no longer be accepted. If we fail to tackle the obvious deficiencies, then the likelihood that badly ideas such as getting rid of the monarchy will find fertile ground increases.

The eminent lawyer-turned-banker Lord Alexander of Woodson starts the ball rolling for a much wider national debate by setting out a full menu of constitutional change in a book of essays to be published next Monday, *The Voice of the People: A Constitution for Tomorrow* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £17.99).

His proposals include the adoption of proportional voting; more frequent use of referendums; a strengthened and partially elected House of Lords; incorporation into our law of the European Convention on Human Rights; restoration of extensive powers to local government, partly as an alternative to devolution, about which he is sceptical; constructing a strong legislative base for subsidiarity to limit Europe's capacity to interfere in matters which are traditionally and properly for national decision; and, most controversially, a charter to entrench economic and social rights such as housing, welfare and education. He envisages a permanent constitutional commission to supervise and propel rolling constitutional change.

Lord Alexander approaches the issues in a highly objective and rational way, and with enormous felicity. That is not an undiluted advantage, since he is dealing with traditions and deep instincts over which much blood has been shed through the centuries. Like many constitutional reformers, he runs the risk of focusing too closely on the abstract task of crafting perfectible systems, rather than on practical outcomes.

No one disputes that proportional voting systems work technically and are numerically fairer than our own first-past-the-post, winner-takes-all system. But would the Thatcher reforms of the 1980s, which have put Britain at a huge advantage compared with the rest of Europe, ever have seen the light of day had we been constrained to have a coalition government like so many continental European countries with proportional voting systems? Nor is it a

coincidence that the two most decisive democratic governments in the world, capable of showing leadership in time of international crisis, are those of the United States and Britain, which do not have proportional election systems.

Lord Alexander has a judicial disdain for some of Michael Howard's reforms of the criminal law, and for the ease with which they passed through Parliament without adequate attention to historic safeguards of individual rights. But when there is a strong public demand for government action to crack down on crime, are politicians supposed just to ignore it? The presumption must be that if people want tougher measures against criminals, then they also want some attenuation of individual rights.

These are examples of the problem of approaching constitutional changes in too high-minded and abstract a way. The most glaring example is surely the proposed justiciable Charter of Economic and Social Rights, a recipe for entrenching the welfare-ism which almost all European countries now accept is unsustainable.

But many of the proposed changes are plainly overdue. That applies above all to the workings of Parliament itself, the last great unreformed institution of British life. Parliament has been its own worst enemy in resisting changes which would make it more effective and professional in favour of a romantic and outdated attachment to the floor of the chamber as the only valid forum for debate and the dispatch of business. Indeed, the growing attraction of regular referendums on major issues stems in good part from the perceived inadequacy of Parliament.

The idea which has dominated the postwar years, that our parliamentary democracy is so infinitely superior to that of any other country as to be incapable of improvement, will no longer do. Our MPs should be properly paid, they should have the services of many more expert staff for select committees. The committees themselves should be given a wider role. Civil servants should be made more directly answerable to them. A reformed House of Lords should have its role as a revising chamber enhanced.

Only that way will we get better legislation and better-quality governance. With its unprecedented parliamentary majority, the Blair Government should throw these issues open to the widest possible debate. Then we can see whether the British people really are "barricaded out" of decisions about their future, as Lord Alexander believes, or simply too smug to take much interest in how they are governed. A strong government should be able to galvanise the nation into the bold steps needed to complete the modernisation of Britain.

Sir Charles Powell was Private Secretary to the Prime Minister from 1984 to 1991.

Surely Diana wouldn't have disapproved of a football match on Saturday, says Magnus Linklater

I cannot believe that a game of football played on the afternoon of the funeral of Diana, Princess of Wales, merits the torrent of abuse that has thundered down on those who arranged it. The Princess will have been buried, the crowds in London will have turned for home, the shops will have opened, life will have begun stumbling back towards normality. Why then should a football match be so offensive? Is it perhaps because it includes a measure of enjoyment? And would Diana have disapproved of that?

The luckless Jim Farry of the Scottish Football Association, who decided that the World Cup tie between Scotland and Belarus should go ahead on Saturday, may well have been guilty of a failure of imagination: his intransigence in the face of criticism was probably an error of judgment and in terms of public relations he is clearly in need of a crash course in charm. But to accuse him of "bringing shame on his country" or prompting a "wave of national revision" as one newspaper put it, tells us more about press hysteria than the real state of our feelings about Diana's death. I doubt if many people will want to go to watch it, but equally I cannot understand why those who do want to should be prevented.

Only one voice made me pause for thought. Margaret Farquhar, pas-

Faith, football and the day of a funeral

ionate football fan, who happens also to be Lord Provost of Aberdeen, said that she thought it was quite wrong for a football game to be played on the day of the funeral and in a city which is close to Balmoral and has intimate connections to the Royal Family. She called the decision insensitive, and, from a Church of Scotland perspective, she may be right. She speaks with the weight of centuries of Calvinism behind her — its reverence for the period of mourning, its strict observance of the sabbath, and its general disapproval of jollity. Although one has to travel to the Western Isles these days to find that our tradition still applied to any serious extent, there is a strong folk memory of it running through the Scottish psyche. Most Scots of a certain age remember those long bleak Sundays when anything that smacked of commercial activity was frowned on. "To drive in a cab on a Sunday," wrote a middle-class Edin-

burgh girl in the 1880s, "was to break the sabbath, and to break the sabbath was to imperil the soul." A hundred years later the thought still sends a little shiver up the spine.

But even that is only half the picture. The other half is the equally strong Scots tradition of celebrating a life as well as mourning it. In the Highlands in particular it was an occasion for the whole community to join in a party, with liberal supplies of alcohol to help proceedings along. I can't help feeling the Princess would have favoured that approach. The Roman Catholic Church in Scotland, despite the pomposity of its funeral rites, appears to agree. Its spokesman said he had no objection to the game going ahead, and the Episcopalian Bishop of Edinburgh, Richard Holloway, saw no offence in it. Even those who advised Mr Farry in the first place seem to have backed him. He claims that the Lord Chamberlain told him that there was no problem

as far as the Palace was concerned: the Sports Minister, Tony Banks, gave him the thumbs-up; and the entire SFA board concurred. It was only as the national mood changed during the week that Labour ministers began to have second thoughts. The Scottish Secretary, Donald Dewar, has now become censorious, and other politicians have added their condemnation. One cannot help feeling they have detected rather late in the day the way the wind is drifting.

In Mr Farry's shoes, I would stand firm. That is not to question the evidence that we are indeed a nation in mourning. The grief of the thousands who wait patiently to sign books of condolence and who will descend on the capital on Saturday is unmistakable. Their responses to that violent and unlooked-for death have been complex, ranging from guilt and love, to anger and perplexity. But one thing

they have in common is their lament for the loss of a human being rather than a figurehead. Diana, with all her flaws, appears to have struck a deeper chord than one can imagine being evoked by any other member of the Royal Family. The funeral, therefore, has to reach a balance between the solemnity of a state occasion and the spontaneity of an outburst of national affection. Equally, the period of mourning can be as long or as short as anyone cares to make it. If some people want to go to watch Scotland playing Belarus at Pittodrie after the funeral is over, I cannot think why they should be deprived of the opportunity to do so. And I doubt if Diana herself, relishing as she did the opportunity of breaking free from formality, would have dissented.

If, as appears possible, the game is moved from Saturday to Sunday, it may well be hailed as a victory for public opinion over the obduracy of the football establishment. But it will, in fact, be a response to the frantic pressure of the media rather than a reflection of how the nation wishes to remember its favourite Princess. The mourning for Diana is likely to be very different from the solemn state occasions of the past. The mood will be lighter. We should allow it to reflect her personality, rather than attempting to impose a gloomy stereotype that she herself would have hated.

Three age-groups of royalty

For Diana's peers, all you need is love. The Queen's generation needed Spitfires, too

In the days since the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, we have seen the different moods of the generations. The Royal Family is by its nature a generational institution: each reign represents the common experience of the time to which the monarch belongs. The long reigns, such as that of Queen Victoria, even give their names to the whole period they cover. Some at least of the universal grief which is felt for the death of the Princess reflects the loss of the one member of the Royal Family who truly represented the people of her time. The grief has been intensified because it is a member of the youngest adult generation who has died. Princess Diana died out of her turn.

I belong to the oldest generation that is still active, the one which was born or grew up in the interwar period. Our birth dates fall between 1910 and 1940. Both the Queen and Margaret Thatcher are more or less my contemporaries. Our age group is still sometimes referred to as the Establishment, but mistakenly so. The vast majority of the jobs which confer real influence are now held by people who were born in the 1940s or later. There is still the occasional archbishop or two around who help to keep our generation in countenance, but we are no longer the age group in office.

I am more than 20 years older than the Prime Minister and more than 30 years older than the leader of the Conservative Party. The Princess of Wales was a year senior to my eldest daughter.

When our group was born, the Second World War was imminent and, for most of us, the First World War was still a vivid memory for our parents' generation. The British Empire was still largely intact. For most of us the Battle of Britain in 1940 was our formative historic experience. We saw the German bombers fly over and the Spitfires and Hurricanes go up to attack them.

We can remember the recurring drone, like an old-fashioned dentist's drill, of the German aero-engines. We knew there was a 50-50 chance that the Germans would invade, and could not be sure the invasion would be defeated. After the war, Stalin became almost as threatening a figure as Hitler, and the threat of the



Showing a united front: yet in its members' attitudes and aspirations, the Royal Family is riven by not one but several generation gaps

Soviet Union continued for decades.

Most of us expected, and all of us feared, that there would be a third world war; there very nearly was, either over Berlin or Cuba. Our attitudes may partly have been shaped by the traditions of Empire but they were shaped much more by the experience and threat of war. The Queen has been criticised for her belief in the stiff upper lip. For our generation, there was not really much alternative. I think of the young women in what was then called the WAAF who saw their boyfriends take off at night after night from Norfolk airfields to attack Germany. On an average night, one in 20 of those crews failed to return. If it was her boyfriend's turn that night to "go for a Burton", she grieved, but she put on a brave face for the other young men, friends of her lost boyfriend, who were going out the following night. Those young women are now grandmothers in their seventies, as is the Queen.

Such historic experience does not make people better or worse, but it does make them different. The Queen's generation was taught to control its emotions, because the efficient conduct of military operations requires emotions to be controlled. It was difficult for them to relax the inhibitions which were no longer required when the historical context ceased to be one of war. When King Charles II landed at Dover in 1660 — it is strange that the Sixties of each century have so often been a decade of cultural change — there must have been many Puritans who found the long hair, the coloured silks, the exposed bosoms and the easy laughter of his court absolutely

intolerable. They must have longed for the old days when maypoles and Christmas were forbidden fruits, and looked back fondly on the Cromwellian period as the best years of their lives.

The Princess belonged wholly to the postwar generation. Prince Charles came between the two, brought up in an institution which was prewar in tone — in some ways pre-1914 — but sharing many postwar interests including his concern

William Rees-Mogg

for conservation and ecology. When Diana was born, the Beatles had hardly been heard of, but they did more than anyone else to break the mould of the prewar culture. Their musical image was gentle, friendly, sympathetic and loving.

For the wartime generation, that all seemed too soft and lacking in the discipline of survival. "All you need is love" was their central doctrine; no Christian could object to that because it was also a central doctrine of Jesus Christ. Diana certainly believed it, expressed it and lived by it. She loved her sons, but she also loved AIDS victims, children with cancer, people who had lost their limbs, and she hugged all of them.

The generation who had been trained to fight a war against Adolf Hitler did not share the view that "all you need is love". They thought that

you also needed a few squadrons of Spitfires, if you were going to win. It is a different view of the world, which is based on a different experience of history.

Diana was, of course, right about her own time. She spoke to her own generation, which was much the same as Tony Blair's. Her message was the one that people of her age most wanted to hear and perhaps most needed. It was also a message which contained so much sweetness and truth that it was welcomed by people much older or much younger than herself.

Most people understand and respect the old culture of duty into which the Queen was born, even if they do not feel warmed by it. They do not like it so well when it comes at second hand through courtiers who seem stiff and distant. They can sympathise with the agony that Prince Charles went through on the break-up of his marriage, and has gone through again on Diana's death. They find it harder to forgive the vulgarity of his friends who made semi-private criticisms of the Princess while she was still alive. They do feel that Diana was right for her generation, even if they admire the Queen for the sense of duty which was natural for hers.

We shall come to the next age group soon enough. I already hear teenagers, with a post-Cold War adolescence, who see Tony Blair not as a near contemporary but as being so "uncool" as to belong to their parents' generation, which indeed he does. Those who were born after 1970, and were therefore still under 20 when the Berlin Wall fell, have not yet fully developed their own cultures: they

have not had their 1960s. So far they seem to be a rather sceptical group, suspicious that too large a part of their lives is being manipulated by the media, the public relations people and the political spin-doctors. They certainly do not see the Spice Girls as representing their music, as being their equivalent of the Beatles or the Rolling Stones. They are more likely to see them as "pretty faces stuck on to a PR machine".

One of the assumptions of the past few years has been that Prince William has to choose between following his father's and his grandmother's way of life, or following his mother's. There is something in that, but it is not the real choice. Prince William is more than 55 years younger than the Queen. He could no more imitate her example than she could have been another Queen Mary, complete with toque and Daimler. Yet it is almost equally unlikely that he will grow up to share Diana's particular vision of the world. She too was born in a different period, with different values and hopes.

She was, however, to an extraordinary degree true to her time, in her confusions and uncertainties, in her beliefs and sympathies. Perhaps Prince William, if he is lucky, will inherit her sense of the age to which he belongs. It is not given to anyone to be in tune with the spirit of an age other than their own.

One can hope that Prince William will find the culture of his generation as natural to him as Diana found the culture of hers. That way he will speak to his contemporaries, with all their hopes and fears.

Morning stormy

EXCITABLE fans who come to admire the home of Noel Gallagher, the guitarist and songwriter with Oasis, are upsetting the residents of Belsize Park, a fashionable patch of north London.

This is not the ordinary bag of crocheted neighbours. Bob Hoskins and Sir Derek Jacobi, the actors, live directly opposite, while Martin Amis, writer, Harry Enfield, comedian, and Robert Plant, formerly of Led Zeppelin, live within sugar-borrowing distance. At first Hoskins and friends were excited by Gallagher's arrival. No longer.

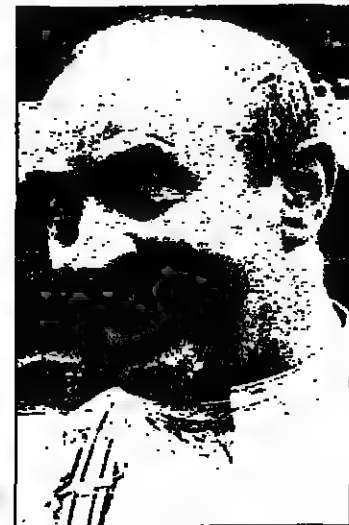
Back in July Hoskins gushed: "Noel's done the street a right favour — the prices of the houses have gone right up. There's not even any noise — he's had a million pounds worth of soundproofing put in. Noel's the quietest neighbour in Europe."

Sadly soundproofing is not enough. The problem is on the street. "Derek and Bob are absolutely fed up with coming out in the morning and tripping over a fan or the paparazzi," says one resident. "The photographers are extremely



Once good friends: neighbours Noel Gallagher, Bob Hoskins

noisy and sprawl all over the pavement." Gallagher has not helped relations by advertising his house with a sign above the door reading



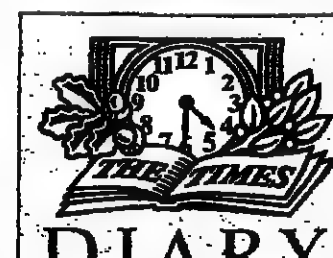
"Supernova Heights", an allusion to the Oasis song *Champagne Supernova*. Worst of all for the area's quieter residents, Noel's even more raucous younger brother,

er, Liam, and his wife, the bouncy actress Patsy Kensit, are soon to move in around the corner. "If the Gallaghers want to carry on living round here," sniffs a neighbour, "they would do well to learn the value of discretion."

● Sad times indeed for Sir Edward Heath, whose friend Rudolf Bing, the former general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, New York, died on Tuesday at the age of 95. Heath, who returns from an official visit to his old buddies in China later this week to attend the funeral of Diana, Princess of Wales, is expected to attend Bing's funeral the following week. "Ted's favourite recording is of Bing's farewell concert at the Met," says a colleague. "He'll be devastated."

Last post

WHILE everyone else in Government has been making gaffes, Gordon Brown has decided to join in the fun. To "bring the Budget to ordinary people", the Chancellor of the Exchequer produced a "pocket summary" available to those who sent a postcard to FREEPOST BUDGET 97, complete with their address on the rear. Tip-top, you



might think. But sadly the Treasury forgot to tell the Post Office about this new drive to improve communication. The result? Each card returned to sender — minus the pocket summary.

"There have been difficulties," admits a sombre Treasury spokesman. "We think the media is partly to blame for misinforming readers on how to address the cards properly."

The problem stems from the presence of the addresses on the rear of the postcards. "Post Office workers were looking at the wrong side and posting them back to the sender instead of on to the Treasury," says the official, padding through a river of complaints.

● While the stuffy world of couture

awaits the launch of Frank, a magazine for women — hot from the same presser as Arca and The Face — staff at the magazine's London HQ are distraught: someone has stolen the contents of their fashion cupboard. "It happened on Tuesday night," waits a distressed bunny there. "Police say that he came up the drainpipe." The burglar got away with designer outfits worth "thousands". A glass of Bolly to the copywriter who came up with the magazine's caption, "The last thing you need" — to be seen beneath the legs of Stella Tennant on billboards today.

Memory lapse

TOAST snapped in the hands of the nation's newspaper folk yesterday morning at claims made by Sir David English, the Editor-in-Chief of Associated Newspapers, on Radio 4's *Today* programme: "When I was editing the *Daily Mail*, as a matter of policy we hardly ever bought any [paparazzi pictures]," ventured English. "And ever since Paul Dacre has edited, he has never bought any. It's mostly the downmarket papers and the Sunday papers that bought these pictures." Hm. A cursory glance

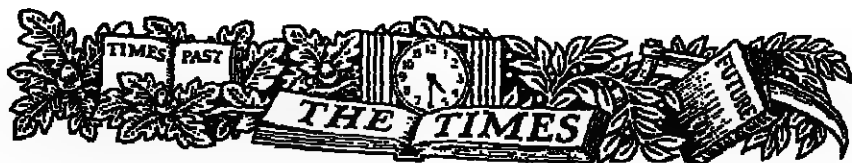


The last thing you need

Tennant's extra: the poster

at back copies of the cheap print would suggest otherwise. A call to English's fiefdom resolves the confusion. "A slip of the tongue," offers an aide. "Sir David meant to say that Paul Dacre had hardly ever bought paparazzi pictures, but he had said 'hardly ever' in the last sentence and did not want to repeat himself." Heaven forbid.

P.H.S



QUEEN AND COUNTRY

A bond that weakens behind the closed doors of Balmoral

This week the British have surprised themselves. As the queues lengthen and the forests of flowers spread, a great national drama has unfolded, echoing the personal drama that was the life of Diana, Princess of Wales. Many are bemused by this unprecedented outpouring of raw emotion; a few even sneer at it as alien or vulgar. The public, open and inclusive character of this new mode of mourning is, however, now a fact. Leaders in politics, business, sport and the media ignore it at their peril. Strangers, regardless of race or rank, are making common cause in this collective searching of the country's conscience.

So far one family, the family which of all others might offer and receive most comfort from fellowship in grief, is absent from view. The Royal Family has chosen to remain at Balmoral, making scarcely any visible change to its routine. It has communicated with the outside world seldom and only through Palace spokesmen. Apart from the welcome innovation of the books of condolence, there has been no personal gesture towards the gathering multitudes. Following protocol, the Royal Standard at Balmoral has not been lowered to half-mast; above Buckingham Palace, no flag flies at all. To many, such strict adherence to precedent is both unsympathetic and incomprehensible.

Nobody doubts that this is a family marked by sorrow. Yesterday's message to the public from the Palace was welcome. Sympathy, particularly for Prince William and Prince Harry, is heartfelt and universal. Nobody has any right to expect the bereaved children and their father to appear in public before the funeral. But the absence of other members of the family from the capital has jarred. A principal function of modern monarchy lies in a symbolism of whose potency the late Princess was the supreme exponent. What is the nation to make of silence and absence at a time of vocal and visible lamentation?

A public appearance, however brief, by the Queen, her Consort or any of her children at St James's Palace would have cheered not only the patient thousands who wait outside, but the millions who watch

from afar. The mere presence of the Sovereign at Buckingham Palace would mean much to many mourners. So would a little flexibility in the purely symbolic matter of flags flown at royal palaces.

Princes need not be prisoners of protocol: it is a monarch's unique privilege to invent traditions, as all the greatest monarchs have. There are times in the history of every institution when its rules matter less than its *raison d'être*. For the British monarchy, this is one of those times. Failure to gauge correctly the expectations of the public could turn a melancholy mood into an ugly one.

Saturday's funeral should be not only a sad farewell but also a sublime thanksgiving. It must not sow discontent or division. In the arrangements so far, the Palace has been slow to respond to public opinion. Doubling the route of the procession, relaying the ceremony to Hyde Park, and allowing the public to watch the cortege on its journey to Althorp are all welcome. But the Palace has yet to grasp the full extent of the problem.

The Queen's father, George VI, overcame his shyness and frailty to reach out to a suffering nation during the Blitz. His example has inspired his eldest daughter and her family ever since. But a style that caught the wartime spirit has long since hardened into the rigid carapace of tradition. In the late Princess, the world glimpsed a new monarchy, spontaneous and responsive, careless of protocol but caring about people. The voice that is now pleading to be heard in Balmoral is the voice of all those for whom Diana offered solace in the past and now offers hope for the future.

It is significant that Prince William and Prince Harry will be allowed to decide on Saturday whether to join the procession. Many felt last Sunday that whoever insisted on their presence at church shortly after hearing of their mother's death was unduly harsh. Their father and their grandmother should continue to take proper account of the boys' views and feelings when they turn their minds, as soon they must, to the monarchy in the new millennium. They might start by recognising that Saturday will mark the end of an era in its history.

CANUTE IN THE MARKETS

The best response to financial panic is *sang froid*

King Canute would have been delighted. Last month, when the Governments of Malaysia and Indonesia saw financial tidal waves heading towards their shores from the minor currency earthquake in Thailand, they issued decrees commanding the tide of money to turn back. The result was exactly the one anticipated by King Canute: the tides went on flowing. Indonesia and Malaysia introduced exchange controls and suspended the normal rules of stock market trading; their currencies and stock markets promptly collapsed. More seriously, South-East Asia's reputation for financial reliability suffered permanent damage. By the end of last week, the loss of confidence had spread even to Singapore and Hong Kong.

With the world's finance ministers and central bankers due to assemble in Hong Kong in two weeks' time for the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, a great ceremonial occasion planned more than six years ago by Beijing to celebrate Hong Kong's return to Chinese control, the political pressures to prevent a financial panic must also have been building. The Hong Kong authorities must have been tempted to follow the Malaysian and Indonesian example and try to suspend the laws of supply and demand.

On Tuesday morning, the Hang Seng index followed its record falls on Friday and Monday with a plunge of 2 per cent in as many hours. Tung Chee-hwa, the tycoon who is now the territory's Chief Executive, decided to speak out. Traders feared the worst. Would Beijing's appointee break faith with free market principles after less than

two months in office? Would Mr Tung denounce foreign speculators and the IMF, in the style of Malaysia's Prime Minister? Mr Tung made this comment: "I think that as far as the stock market is concerned, we are a free market. Such fluctuations should be left for the market itself to adjust."

The market's response spoke for itself. An hour after Mr Tung had spoken, all of the morning's losses had been recouped. By the close of Tuesday's trading, the morning's 2 per cent decline had turned into a 2 per cent advance. Yesterday's trading outdid even this performance, with the Hang Seng index rising a record 978 points — a total gain of 10 per cent in just 24 hours. Such was the sense of relief from Hong Kong that the much bigger Tokyo market pulled out of its swoon too. A few hours later, Wall Street put in a record-breaking performance, as traders returned from their Labor Day holiday to learn the good news from the Far East.

What are the lessons to be drawn from Mr Tung's admirable *sang froid*? Certainly not that the Asian financial crisis is over, nor that Hong Kong itself is out of the woods, nor that the stock market setbacks around the world are necessarily over. Whether share prices rise or fall, whether Asia faces a year of prosperity or struggle will depend on more than a few hours of volatility in the financial markets. But the contrasting experiences of Hong Kong and Malaysia do prove something. Countries that want to live in a free-market world must accept the principles of market freedom. Neither central bankers nor politicians nor kings can turn back the tides of the global markets.

OFF TRACK

The public, not the train, is taking the strain

Privatisation has, on the whole, been of benefit to the commuting public. In contrast to the predictions made beforehand of savage cuts, investment levels have been remarkably robust. The response of many new enterprises, notably the Virgin cross-country service, to the public demand to attend Saturday's funeral for Diana, Princess of Wales, has been admirable. One of the most basic elements of travel is, however, information concerning timetables. As the report from *Which?* magazine illustrates, service here remains distinctly third-class.

When 25 separate companies were created to run trains throughout this country, one single telephone enterprise — the National Rail Enquiry Service — was established. This arrangement struck many people as rather odd: in the era of one nationalised industry there were several regional telephone points but once the railways were owned by multiple concerns a single telephone number was introduced. In practice, the arrangement was rather less strange than it seemed. It anticipated the next stage of railway privatisation that would allow for more competition still.

There is nothing wrong with any of this provided that it works. Earlier this summer the Rail Regulator rightly condemned current arrangements — and set a firm

deadline of next week for substantial improvement. If the *Which?* survey is accurate then his strictures will not be satisfied. Although the study published was somewhat smaller than might have been expected, more than half of the responses received were wrong. If remotely representative, it suggests that a substantial proportion of the public has acquired advice that involved either unnecessary expense or a needless waste of time.

This has been compounded by the inadequate system devised for consumer refunds. As the *Which?* report again illustrates, it is perfectly possible for season-ticket holders to experience what most of us would consider extreme disruption and yet still not receive a penny in compensation. This makes a mockery of the notion that a market ethos would revolutionise service. So far the Government has resisted the temptation to interfere with the railways, despite its own manifesto commitment and the instincts of many backbenchers. The complacency of the companies concerned is inviting them in.

If the railways have a sense of their own interests they will respond to this survey with appropriate vigour. The concept of one national hotline remains by far the most rational option. But it must be made to work.

Royal protocol and public grief

From Mr William Dibben

Sir, It is perhaps understandable if the Royal Family have misjudged the extent of the public outpouring at Princess Diana's death in such horrific circumstances. It is also understandable and probably right that the young Princess should remain with her father away from London until a day or two before the funeral.

It is not understandable, indeed inexplicable, why other members of the family such as the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Edward and, indeed, the Queen and Prince Philip, should not have left Balmoral and talked directly to people along The Mall and elsewhere in the country, where so many are queuing to pay their last respects.

The lack of a flag at half-mast over Buckingham Palace, be it the Union Jack or any other, is equally inexplicable and shows a remarkable lack of sensitivity — as does flying the Royal Standard at the masthead of Balmoral.

The public do not want to pry into their private grief in any way, but it would be nice to know whether any of the Princess's family have visited her where she rests in the chapel at St James's Palace — that she has not been left entirely alone.

In short, it is surely time for the Establishment to follow the Princess's example and live by its heart a little and not by the book or tradition. As there are no precedents for this exceptionally sad event, there will be no criticism, only relief, if the royals let the facade slip and show a human face.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM DIBBEN,
Stable End, Emery Down,
Lyndhurst, Hampshire.
September 3.

From Mrs Katrina Huertas

Sir, I am saddened to hear criticism of the Royal Family at this time (letters, September 3). Grief is a private emotion and we cannot measure or judge how our fellows may feel or manifest their feelings.

The Prince of Wales and his sons deserve all the support they can get. The young Princes have lost their mother but they still have a loving and concerned father. We must surely ensure that we do not compound the hurt of his sons by destructive criticism of their only parent.

Yours faithfully,
KATRINA HUERTAS,
Rydal, Heathside Crescent,
Woking, Surrey.
September 3.

From Mr Michael Stichbury

Sir, A gun carriage report, September 3? Surely this is exactly what Princess Diana was campaigning against.

With all the antique waggery this country boasts of, surely something more appropriate — open and decked with flowers — could be selected.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL STICHBURY,
Wulfas, Chapel Close,
Capel St Mary, Suffolk.

From Mr D. H. Richardson

Sir, Unless my eyes have deceived me, Buckingham Palace, the centre of national and international attention at this sad time, has been exceptional as a public building in not flying the national flag in half-mast salute to the late Princess Diana.

It is appreciated that the Sovereign's standard does not fly during her absence, but does protocol prevent the national flag from doing so?

Yours faithfully,
D. H. RICHARDSON,
5 Lansdowne Road,
Budleigh Salterton, Devon.
September 1.

Intrusive pictures

From Mr Richard Cole

Sir, The solution to protecting the privacy of well-known persons without interfering with the freedom to report matters in the public interest may lie in removing the financial incentive to take intrusive photographs, as Dr William Kingston suggests (letter, September 2), by amending the law of copyright.

It should be possible to provide that there shall be no copyright in a photograph of a living person or persons, or any reproduction thereof, taken without their subjects' consent. No newspaper or magazine editor would pay a large sum for a photograph which its rivals could copy for no fee.

Another possibility, which is probably too restrictive, may be to provide that copyright in a photograph of living persons is jointly owned by those persons. The effect would be that the consent of all the subjects of a photograph would be needed for any reproduction.

Negotiating a protocol to the Berne Convention would have the effect that contracting States of the Berne Union (which cover the greater part of the world) would be obliged to give effect to the solution adopted.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD COLE,
New Court, Temple, EC4,
richard.cole@btinternet.com
September 2.

Letters may be faxed to
0171-762-5046.
e-mail to: letters@the-times.co.uk

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9NN Telephone 0171-762 5000

Fundraising, fountains or statues in Princess's memory

From Mr David M. Finch

Sir, The August Bank Holiday has long been an irrelevance, a day off with nothing to celebrate or commemorate.

Next year it will fall on August 31, the first anniversary of the death of Diana, Princess of Wales. I am sure there would be great popular support if the holiday were henceforth to be in her memory, not necessarily for all time, but perhaps for ten years. Not only would the day provide an occasion to remember Diana's life and good work, it would also offer an opportunity for the nation to raise funds and perform good deeds for charities, many of which will sorely miss her fundraising ability.

Yours faithfully,
D. M. FINCH,
6 Long Lodge Drive,
Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.
September 1.

From Dr Bernard Leary

Sir, I do not wish in any way to denigrate the work that Diana, Princess of Wales, did for charity. However, I believe that the decision to set up a fund with the sole purpose of supporting those charities of which she was patron is a grave mistake. Charity chiefs warn against squabbles over memorial fund. (September 3).

Many charities are already suffering because of the lottery. Now they are to be further deprived. Whatever the merit of her work, do the charities the Princess supported have greater worth than those supported, for example, by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother or HRH The Princess Royal? And what about the smaller charities that have no royal patron but are equally deserving?

It is to be hoped that this decision, taken in the heat of the moment, will be quickly reversed.

Yours etc,
BERNARD LEARY,
Windycroft, Brimington,
Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
bernleary@aol.com
September 3.

From Mr Roderick Stringer

Sir, In response to Marcus Binney's intelligent and sensitive proposal

Bare landscape

From Lord Inglewood

Sir, Simon Jenkins's article, "Nightmare on a bare mountain" (August 23), is very timely, highlighting as it does the relationship between land use, agriculture and the place of tourism in the upland rural economy. If these three elements link harmoniously, the future for the landscape and those who live and work in it will be a great deal more rosy than if they do not.

He is right in emphasising the damaging effect of overstocking on the upland landscape: it is an irony that agriculture's most valuable output, the landscape — the reason why visitors come to much of rural Britain — is a by-product for which almost no direct payment is received.

I am sorry, however, he made no mention of the environmentally sensitive area schemes which link support payments to benign farming practice, surely the right way for the future.

At a time when the future of the common agricultural policy is again under review, UK experience with this policy linking farming and land use is one which has European-wide relevance. If we are successfully to counter certain deliberately discriminatory proposals for subsidising agricultural support, which are conceived for different circumstances and have no intention of dealing with the structure and traditions of UK farming, we need to bring some positive ideas to the negotiating table.

Yours etc,
INGLEWOOD
(Minister for Tourism, 1995-97;
MEP Cumbria and Lancashire North, 1989-94).
Hutun-in-the-Forest,
Penrith, Cumbria.
August 28.

Fitting the crime?

From Mr N. R. MacNicol

Sir, The news (July 12) that even more prisoners can expect to be doubled up in cells, and also that they may be continually watching television, presumably arguing over the choice of channel (letters, August 26, September 2), is dismaying.

Soon there may be a hundred digital channels. Can we expect the new Home Secretary to devise even more fiendish punishments in his efforts to deter crime?

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL MACNICOL,
9 Church Lane,
Greatham, Oadham, Rutland.
September 3.

On a plate

From Mr Noël Diacono

Sir, Whoever is willing to pay in excess of £25,000 for the car registration number PS YCO (letter, August 28) might do better with R151 BLE.

Yours sincerely,
NOËL DIACONO,
3 Bollindune,
Weydown Road, Haslemere, Surrey.

(September 2) for a simple public memorial, "in the centre of the capital... in a public space where people naturally congregate", one perfect location springs to mind.

For over 100 years this site has remained empty, awaiting a suitably worthy figure to grace it. Now, in tragedy, we may finally add a poignant statue to the vacant plinth in Trafalgar Square.

It would not be too "political", surely, to add to this celebration of victory over the French, with whom we are today united in sorrow, the simple figure of a woman cradling a child maimed by war. She would be forever at the nation's heart, forever accessible to ordinary people from around the world.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. STRINGER,
71a St George's Square,
Westminster, SW1.
September 2.

From Mr R. Janson

Sir, May I suggest that a large and romantic fountain be constructed in a prominent place in the capital.

The character of the monument could encapsulate the phases of the Princess's life and interests: her appreciation of movement and sound represented by the water; light and shade — the vibrancy of her life. But above all the memorial should be a meeting place.

Yours faithfully,
R. JANSON,
31 Kay Crescent,
Headley, Hampshire.

From Dr J. B. Raynor

Sir, The most fitting memorial to Diana, Princess of Wales, would be to scrap the Millennium Exhibition, which nobody wants, and use the money to build hospices.

These would be a permanent memorial which every person in the nation could relate to. A national appeal could provide the funding to run them.

Yours faithfully,
BARRIE KAYNOR,
23 Carlsbrook Avenue, Leicester.
jbr@leicester.ac.uk
September 2.

From Mr Paul Wright

Sir, The news that sheep were helping to ruin Cader Idris, as described in Simon Jenkins's article, came as no surprise to those of us who have had to battle with these hungry hordes in the South Wales Valleys.

For many years, several local authorities have been attempting to reclaim old colliery tips and make the valleys green again. This has been very successful and, with the aid of grants from the Welsh Development Agency, tips have been regraded and grass and trees persuaded to grow on the once black hillsides.

Getting the grass to grow is one thing, keeping it growing with the subsidy-laden sheep wandering abroad is very different. Much of my time as Reclamation Officer with Mid Glamorgan County Council (1987-96) was taken up with devising new and improved ways of keeping sheep out of tree plantations and off newly-sown grass. Pests to farmers to plug the gaps in their fences often went unheard. According to the locals, we even had sheep with "wire-cutter teeth" that cut holes in new fences.

Some of the tips were on common land and, although the farmers using it were keen to get the tips levelled and regraded, they could not agree to restrain their grazing. The result is very sparse grass that will eventually die off.

Local government does not have much spare funding for fertilisers and fencing these days, which are essential to prevent reclaimed tips from regressing, especially when they are being overgrazed. Will the proposed new Welsh assembly be able to do anything about it?

Yours sincerely,
P. E. WRIGHT,
13 Mill Close, Cardiff.
paulwright@compuserve.com

Medical education

From Professor Lesley Rees

Sir, I agree with Dr John Wales (letter, August 19; further letters, August 29) that a review of undergraduate medical education is timely.

If student numbers are to be increased, there should be a debate encompassing selection, graduate versus undergraduate intake, the learning environment (community, primary care, hospitals), multi-professional learning and team working, and the impact of the information-technological revolution on learning and working.

This should be undertaken within the context of health service manpower requirements and the contributions of other professions.

If we wish to serve our patients appropriately in the next century, the opportunity to create new medical schools with modern agendas should be grasped. Merely adding extra students into the current system is not appropriate.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE REES
(Dean, St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, 1989-95).
23 Church Row, Hampstead, NW3.
August 29.

From Mrs Serena Jackson

Sir, Would it not be a popular and fitting tribute for the lottery organisers to nominate one Saturday's proceeds to be donated to the Princess's charities, in the way that Marcus Binney suggests? I am sure, given the enormous loss and devastation felt by us all at her tragic death, we would give very generously.

Yours faithfully,
SERENA JACKSON,
7 Hill View Conages,
Chipping Norton Road,
Churchill, Oxfordshire.
September 3.

From Ms Tertie Sefton-Green

Sir, When Sir Winston Churchill died, funds were collected from the British people to form a trust fund for travelling fellowships. As an extremely fortunate recent recipient, I would like to propose that a similar collection be made for a trust devoted to humanitarian needs.

Funds might be used to send young people on charitable missions, train them to deal with the sick, raise funds, or work on international exchange projects. This would guarantee not only that the causes the Princess brought to the forefront were supported, but that people were given unique opportunities to ensure that they are kept there. Diana gave so much to individuals; it is of vital importance that we do more than remember her with sorrow, but find ways to continue and develop her work which touched so many people.

Yours faithfully,
TERTIE SEFTON-GREEN
(Churchill Fellow, 1997),
54 Sydney Road, N8.
tertisefton@compuserve.com
September 1.

From Mr Tim Perkins

Sir, Would it not be a fitting tribute to rename our famous hospital in Great Ormond Street, The Diana Princess of Wales Hospital for Sick Children?

Yours sincerely,
TIM PERKINS,
118 Legatts Way,
Watford, Hertfordshire.
tim.perkins@mcmail.com
September 1.

Wordsmiths' test

From Mr. G. K. Johnston

Sir, It is easy enough to construct a list of words which are tricky to spell and which even experienced writers find difficult (report, "Master wordsmiths list spelling test", August 29; letters, August 30).

However, few if any of the words you quote from the *Oxford English Dictionary* compilers' list are likely to be found, or even needed, in a GCSE script.

What has worried me more and more in the last few years in the course of marking examination scripts is the inability of candidates to write correctly simple words and phrases which they have heard but have not seen in print. Their efforts are often hilarious, but point to a sad lack of familiarity with the printed word.

Among my GCSE favourites are: she was in a comber (ie, unconscious); she jumps at his beckoned call; we all leggit (ie, made off at high speed).

But a level has not been immune: the phrase "remanded in custody" was quoted some years ago in the examiners' report on an A-level General Studies paper.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
GEOFFREY JOHNSTON,
88 Worcester Street, Gloucester.
geoffrey.johnston@cableinet.co.uk
September 1.

From Mr Neville A. Benbow

Sir, I was not at all surprised to note from your report on poor spelling that Mr Stephen Dorrell, the former Education Secretary, was unable to spell "plagiarism".

Surely it is evident that the Tories had little, if any, experience of copying anyone else during their 18 years at the helm.

Perhaps the spelling test should have been directed at the present Education and Employment Secretary, Mr David Blunkett who, along with his Labour colleagues, has — allegedly — more practice at the art of plagiarism.

Yours faithfully,
N. A. BENBOW,
40 Coronation Road,
Basingstoke, Hampshire.
September 1.

The Bottom line

From Miss Caroline Hobbs

Sir, I was using the computer to write a character study of Bottom from *A Midsummer Night's Dream* for my drama exam. Before printing it, I decided to use the grammatical check tool.

My sentence, "Puck thought it would be fun to place an ass's head on Bottom", was clearly not approved of. I was instructed: "Avoid this offensive term. Consider revising."

Yours faithfully,
CAROLINE HOBBS (aged 13),
25 Murray Court,
Sunninghill,
Ascot, Berkshire.
August 30.

Sir Rudolf Bing, KBE, former General Manager of New York's Metropolitan Opera, died in New York on September 2 aged 95. He was born in Vienna on January 9, 1902.

That sentence was typical of Bing's Viennese humour. Until his last, sad post-Mer years, Bing kept up much of the style of the city where he was born. His manners were immaculate, his style of dress extremely formal. Outside the Mer he tended to wear a bowler hat, even when walking successive generations of dachshunds in Central Park. Within the Mer he was regularly photographed wearing a white tie. His punctiliousness caused Cyril Richard to coin the epigram

The advantage was a hefty Glyndebourne involvement with Edinburgh, which for many years was above all a musical festival, but considerable difficulties for Bing in meshing two jobs which involved his simultaneous attention throughout the summer. But he succeeded in those postwar years in turning Edinburgh into a glamorous place, filled with musicians whose names



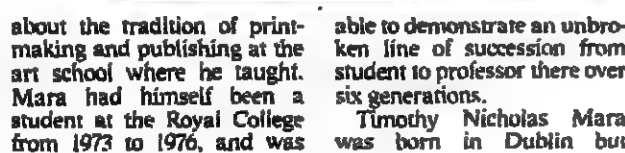
It was Bing's ability to bring in the stars and keep them reasonably happy which was one of the main factors that led to an offer from the New York Met to take over from Edward Johnson. The Edinburgh Festival of 1949 was the last Bing directed. He left Britain for America and was not to return to this country until he received his knighthood twenty years later.

Some will say that sentimentality played no part in Bing's life. He would have said that any night spent away from the Met was a waste of time. He led the company from the old house on Thirty-Ninth Street to Lincoln Centre in 1967 and survived all the criticisms. He enjoyed dealing with recalcitrant stars, such as Lauritz Melchior, Maria Callas (whose contract he once cancelled, though in circumstances more complex than the

There were problems with the marriage certificate: Bing was found to have made several incorrect statements, and his wife to have given a false address. Bing's friends said that he was suffering from advanced senility caused by Alzheimer's disease at the time of the marriage, and they attempted to have his assets frozen to protect them from his new wife, under whose "complete domination" he was said to have fallen. The authorities refused to accept a will which the couple tried to file, and a New York judge appointed a lawyer

Rudolf Bing was appointed CBE in 1956 and advanced to KBE in 1971. His last years were spent in the Hebrew Home for the Aged in the Riverdale section of the Bronx, New York.

Tim Mara, Professor of Printmaking at the Royal College of Art since 1990, died of a heart attack on August 11 aged 48. He was born on September 27, 1948.



While on the fine art course at Wolverhampton Polytechnic from 1970 to 1973, and under the influence of Federico Fellini, he used prims to work out ideas for films (which were never made), producing staged images with anecdotal and narrative qualities. Highly complex screen-

At the Royal College, as in his own work, he embraced the technology of photographic and computer imaging, laser and ink-jet printing and the Internet. Appointed to a newly created chair in 1990 on the strength of his achievements as head of printmaking at the Chelsea School of Art from 1980, his task was to see

Barrie Sherman, trade unionist and author, died from a heart attack on August 28 aged 59. He was born on May 25, 1938.



The family desire to provide a profession for their son, and Sherman with a profession in dentistry to his qualifying as a dental surgeon and he practised in London for four years in the early 1960s. But his heart was not in dentistry and he left to undertake an economics degree at Queen Mary College, London, and then to read economics at the University of California, Berkeley in Britain he aspired

join the staff of Clive Jenkins's white-collar workers union, ASTMS, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.

It was an unlikely alliance with Sherman the opposite of Jenkins's flamboyant, publicity-conscious personality, but the partnership worked well. Officially Sherman was first head of the union's special projects and the head of research but in fact he was Jenkins's one-man brains trust and a considerable influence on the union movement. This period was the zenith of union power and Jenkins's ASTMS took advantage of the climate to recruit technical and management workers who had never previously considered joining a union.

Sherman parted company with Jenkins in 1983, near the end of the first Thatcher Government. Sherman was becoming increasingly aware that shifts in work and employment which were already taking place marked the be-

ginnings of a fundamental shift in attitudes and practices. He worked for the Henley Centre and Rank Xerox before establishing his own firm. He was the author of nearly a dozen books and wrote and produced television features for the BBC and Channel 4. His training film, *How to manage*, nearly 20 years ago, was much more than a realistic approach. A reminder of his initial profession came when he wrote with his wife Anna — also a dentist — *Dentists and How to Survive Them*.

Sherman lectured at numerous universities — Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester and Leeds among them — and at Cranfield University School of Management. Although he was associated by many with revisionism — and certainly he was realistic about the future of the working-class movement — he remained fundamentally a believer in some form of the socialism he learnt when he was growing up in Hackney.

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL PHONE CALLS

huge

Country	BT std. Daytime	WORLDCALL Anytime	Country	BT std. Daytime	WORLDCALL Anytime
Japan	77p	26p	USA	23p	10p
Hong Kong	54p	39p	Austria	39p	28p
Malaysia	57p	50p	Nigeria	£1.05	67p
Philippines	£1.08	55p	Ghana	£1.31	67p
Pakistan	£1.33	80p	UAE	£1.02	35p
India	£1.20	60p	Egypt	£1.26	68p
	£1.23	88p	Russia	79p	59p

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THE JAPANESE DISASTER.

RUIN OF YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO

OSAKA, Sept. 3—Almost the whole of the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama has been destroyed by Saturday's earthquake and the fire which followed. Martial law has been proclaimed and nobody is allowed to enter the capital. Over 200,000 people have been buried in Tokyo, and it is said that between 120,000 and 200,000 persons have been killed. The supply of food and water has been cut off, and the surviving citizens are half-starved.

The Imperial Palace caught fire, but no serious damage was done. The Prime Minister removed immediately to the Akasaka Palace. The Emperor and the Empress remained at the Nijo Palace. It is rumored that the new Prime Minister, Count Yamamoto, has been assassinated.

The water system of Tokyo has been completely destroyed. The chief cause of the conflagration was the: breaking of the gas pipes through the collapse of houses. In face of the strong wind and the gas the firemen were utterly hopeless. Almost all the Govern-

ON THIS DAY

September 4, 1923

A massive earthquake, followed by fires, caused tremendous destruction and loss of life in Japan. The death toll in Tokyo alone was more than 150,000.

phone offices, the Metropolitan Police office, the Bank of Japan and other large banks and business houses have been destroyed. The Tokyo central station is half in ruins.

Communications throughout Tokyo and Yamanashi are completely disorganised. All bridges have been destroyed. The streets are full of homeless refugees and their belongings. The refugees have to sleep in the streets.

Naval, military, and police forces are concentrated in and around Tokyo for relief work. When the authorities began the distribution of provisions and waste the emergency relief headquarters were overruled with refugees. Osaka, Kyoto and

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SPORT

New York braces itself for the rise of Venus
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BUSINESS EDITOR Patience Wheatcroft

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 4 1997

Expansion boost for Wedgwood

By Fraser Nelson

WATERFORD Wedgwood, the crystal and bone china group rescued by Tony O'Reilly, has returned its best half-year results to date after expanding into areas such as table linen to exploit its famous brand name.

The company, long associated with crystal, lifted pre-tax profits to £10.2 million (£9.2 million) compared with £19.5 million after the new management team launched into pens and Christmas gifts.

The weakness of the economy in Japan led to a reduction in profits at its Wedgwood subsidiary which made £15.7 million (£16.3 million) before tax.

Closures of loss-making plants at its Rosenthal subsidiary helped to reduce the division's losses from £10.7 million to £17.8 million. It said it has no intention of reducing the 26 per cent stake of Rosenthal, which it sees as central to group development.

Earnings grew to 1.2p (1.08p) a share. An interim dividend of 0.35p (0.3p) is due on November 28.



Brian Patterson, left, Wedgwood chief executive, celebrated the group's advance with Redmond O'Donoghue, Waterford chief executive, and Richard Barnes, group finance director

White Paper on unions to be delayed

By Philip Bassett, Industrial Editor

THE Government is to risk fresh trade union anger by delaying new proposals on legally recognising unions at work.

The Government will now not publish its planned White Paper on fairness at work until what Whitehall is calling the "early part" of next year, rather than this autumn, as ministers had suggested — and will couch the plans for union recognition clearly within a commitment to labour market flexibility.

Clear indications of a much slower than expected timetable for bringing forward new plans on trade union recognition will alarm union leaders before next week's annual Trades Union Congress. Major companies have been lobbying hard against the recognition plans.

Labour is committed to introducing a statutory right to union recognition, under which employers will have to bargain collectively with unions on issues such as pay, hours, holidays and training if a majority of their workforces want it.

Union leaders were dismayed that proposals for trade union recognition were not included in the Government's first legislative programme.

Ministers have now decided the White Paper will not be published until well into next year, though they are insisting this does not necessarily imply that legislation cannot be sig-

nalled in next year's Queen's speech. Some union leaders will see the shift as clear evidence of flagging government commitment to the issue.

Sources close to the Prime Minister insist that Tony Blair is firmly committed to delivering Labour's manifesto promise to introduce a right to recognition where a majority of employees are in favour.

Advance indications of a clear shift in the timetable for the White Paper will undermine union demands for early action on the issue, which are

decent minimum standards at work, it will also stress the need to sustain labour market flexibility and improve the UK's competitiveness.

Whitehall sources point to moves the Government has already made towards minimum work standards, including signing the EU social chapter, establishing the Low Pay Commission, signalling the end of balloting on the "check-off" arrangements for collecting union subscriptions and ending the ban on unions at the official GCHQ spy station.

Ministers believe a longer timetable will allow the Government to consult widely with business and unions on the recognition proposals, in a move likely to be welcomed by business leaders.

The TUC says today that in anticipation of the new legislation, unions are stepping up campaigns to gain recognition. In its latest survey of trade union trends, the TUC identifies 20 companies that are currently denying recognition for their workforces, even though more than half the relevant staff are union members.

John Monks, TUC general secretary, says rows with these companies are "completely unnecessary disputes" and says Labour's plans will offer an alternative to such "protracted and difficult" campaigns.

Some 26 new union recognition deals have been agreed in the past six months.

likely to be made both publicly and privately by unions to the Prime Minister at next week's TUC conference in Brighton, which Mr Blair will address on Tuesday.

Unions will also be angry that the proposals on recognition will be set clearly in the context of the Prime Minister's insistence on the importance of maintaining a flexible labour market in Britain. While the White Paper is expected to focus on the need to achieve

Delayed BA talks fuel fears of action

By Christine Buckley, Industrial Correspondent

TALKS between British Airways and unions over pay appear to have stalled, raising fears of a new wave of industrial action.

After seven weeks of negotiations a final deal is yet to be reached, with cabin crew staff at Heathrow believed to be taking a hard line that threatens to disrupt the talks.

BA and the Transport and General Workers Union say talks are continuing. But reports of unrest within the T&G and the long duration of the talks are fuelling fears they are about to collapse. Anger among cabin crew is thought to have surfaced at a Heathrow branch meeting this week.

Negotiations between the airline and the T&G began in July after cabin crew mounted a three-day strike. The action, which disrupted a large number of flights, cost £125 million, according to BA.

The T&G has given a detailed response to BA's plans to achieve savings of £42 million. A union spokesman said: "We remain in contact with the company and are working towards a negotiated settlement." BA said "significant progress" had been made.

Ford faces a tough round of wage bargaining with its 30,000 employees when unions today submit a demand for a "substantial" pay increase and a two-hour cut in the working week. Ford is due to respond to the claim in October.

MEPC pulls out of talks with Burford Group

By Carl Mortished

MEPC has pulled out of its third set of takeover talks within six months after overtures from Burford Group, the property company run by Nick Leslau and Nigel Wray, came to naught.

Burford Group yesterday confirmed that talks had taken place regarding a takeover by the £2 billion property investment group, but said: "These discussions are no longer in progress."

Last month MEPC was lured into unsuccessful negotiations with Greycoat by a dissident shareholder, thought to be UK Active Value, and in March it was revealed that disgruntled MEPC shareholders had spurred Hammonds into making a merger proposal to the board of MEPC.

Sources close to the negotiations indicate that the Burford management approached MEPC, initially meeting Robert Ware, the recently appointed corporate development director. Observers believe that the move was prompted by the collapse of the Burford share price in June. However, Nick Leslau, Burford's chief executive, said the two sides were unable to come up with a workable deal. He said: "We had some discussions to get one plus one to equal three but

ment over setbacks developing the Trocadero leisure business in which Burford has a minority interest. The City reacted badly to the slow start-up of the Segaworld indoor theme park and a recent deal in which Burford bought back the Trocadero building at Piccadilly Circus was perceived as defensive.

MEPC has been battling to restore its credibility after moves by major shareholders, including the Co-operative Insurance Society, to instigate a takeover of the group earlier in the year.

The company hired Robert Ware, a former director of Development Securities, to look for opportunities in the corporate sector.

Yesterday James Dundas of MEPC reaffirmed the company's acquisitive stance: "It is right and in our shareholder's interest that we should be on the lookout for assets."

we couldn't do it. One of the things we thought was that we could help the board to steer a different course. However I couldn't see that the share price would be significantly improved by the sort of deals we were looking at."

After several years of fast growth Burford's share price was battered by disappointment over setbacks developing the Trocadero leisure business in which Burford has a minority interest. The City reacted badly to the slow start-up of the Segaworld indoor theme park and a recent deal in which Burford bought back the Trocadero building at Piccadilly Circus was perceived as defensive.

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High rollers avert Capital loss

By Jason Nisse, 'AND DOMINIC' WALSH

TWO high rollers — Kerry Packer and Kwok Leng Beng — are reputed to have lost nearly £15 million at Capital Corporation's Crookfords casino during the first half of this year, bolstering the profits of the troubled gaming group.

Mr Packer, the Australian media tycoon, is believed to have lost as much as £10 million, including £3 million in one night. Mr Kwok, the Singaporean chairman of Millennium & Copthorne Hotels, lost more than £4 million. Without the two high rollers, Capital would have made no profit in the first half of this year.

Ernest Sharp, Capital's



Packer: reputed big loser

chairman, said that the company never commented on individuals, although he admitted that some Crookfords clients were people "for whom to win or lose several

million pounds in one evening is not unknown."

The cost of fighting off a £190 million takeover bid by London Clubs International earlier this year sent pre-tax profits in the 28 weeks to July 13 down from £7.24 million to £6.84 million. Earnings per share, which would have hit 7.34p (4.78p), were cut to 4.36p, although the dividend, due on October 17, remains at 2.125p. Almost half the £4 million defence costs went to Hambros, Capital's merchant bank.

There are suggestions that some of Capital's institutional shareholders are keen for Ladbroke, the hotel and gaming group, to make a bid.

Capital, which also owns the Colony Club, confirmed that it has exercised an option to buy the Cromwell Mini casino in South Kensington for £25 million, though it will end up paying just £22 million after selling certain assets. Some £300,000 will be spent adding three tables, though an eventual move to new premises has not been ruled out.

Mr Sharp, who said the results were "a firm base from which to move ahead", defended the decision to take legal action against three former employees it accuses of being at the centre of accusations against the company. "The constant drip, drip, drip of allegations was beginning to become damaging," he said.

BUSINESS TODAY

STOCK MARKET INDICES

FTSE 100	4976.9	(+24.7)
Yield	3.32%	
FTSE All share	2338.29	(+10.47)
Nikkei	18735.17	(+502.65)
New York	7892.55	(+12.77)*
Dow Jones	929.51	(+1.53)*
S&P Composite		

US RATE

Federal Funds	5 1/4%	(6%)
Long Bond	5 7/8%	(9 7/8%)
Yield	5.57%	(5.55%)

LONDON MONEY

3-month Interbank	7 1/4%	(7 1/4%)
Libor long gilt	11 1/2%	(11 1/4%)
Future (Sep)		

STERLING

New York	1.5890*	(1.5900)
London		
DM	1.5825	(1.5835)
DM	2.0794	(2.0807)
FF	5.6584	(5.6584)
SFR	2.3718	(2.3695)
Yen	191.74	(193.80)
S index	100.6	(101.8)

\$\$\$ DOLLAR

London	1.5185*	(1.5245)
DM	1.5181*	(5.1722)
SFR	1.4999	(1.5071)
Yen	121.07*	(121.34)
S index	100.5	(100.8)
Tokyo close Yen	121.25	

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent 15-day (Nov)	£18.50	(£18.50)
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GOLD

London close	\$322.60	(\$322.55)
		* denotes midday trading price

Wall Street run ignored by London

By Janet Bush, Economics Editor

LONDON shares closed higher again yesterday, but there was little momentum as Wall Street stalled after its record-breaking point rise on Tuesday.

The FTSE 100 index initially jumped 1.5 per cent following Wall Street's rise of 257.36 points, but it slipped back to close only 24.7 points up, at 4,976.9, a rise of 0.5 per cent.

Renewed fears of German interest rate rises put European stock markets on the defensive.

In Britain, the purchasing managers' report on service industries showed continued strong growth, but at a slower pace, suggesting that rises in the pound and interest rates are starting to take their toll on the consumer sector.

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Burford boys ready for another challenge

Jason Nissé on the fortunes of Nigel Wray and Nick Leslau in the wake of the collapse of merger talks with MEPC

THE elder whiz-kid read economics at Bristol, which put him off economics for life, drives a 12-year-old Porsche, has an office packed with sporting memorabilia and is worth more than £60 million. The younger whiz-kid learnt about commerce working in a late night shop in north London, dropped out of university, became a millionaire at 27 and has a desk designed by his wife.

Nigel Wray and Nick Leslau, the founders of Burford, are seen as talented mavericks by the City, which has enjoyed a ten-year love affair with them. But their flirtation with MEPC, their supposed lack of success with Trocadero and their increasing obsession with sporting businesses, has brought accusations that they are spreading themselves too thinly. Though they admit to their limitations, Wray and Leslau are learning a fundamental truth: it is easier to

produce double-digit growth when you are a £100 million company than when you are a £500 million one.

"We've created a rod for our own backs," Leslau complains. "We've delivered 1,000 per cent growth over the ten years; you can't do that with our balance sheet. We did a stonker of a deal in Avonmouth at the turn of the year, but that will make us £10 million maybe this year, which is 2 per cent of our balance sheet."

Wray, 48, and Leslau, 37, have been a partnership since 1986, when Burford came to market by injecting one of Leslau's property ventures into one of the shell companies Wray had picked up during the boom of the

early Eighties. Wray started out as a merchant banker with Singer & Friedlander, but his reputation was built on his deal that combined the Fleet Street Letter, a financial tip sheet, with the printing businesses built up by Michael Green to create Carlton Communications.

Leslau came into the property business after dropping out of Warwick University and taking a course at the South Bank Polytechnic. His reputation was built on a deal to turn around the Piccadilly centre in Manchester. When he met Wray he not only knew him by reputation, he remembered him from when he used to buy milk and bread from him at the Late Late

Store in north London's Belsize Park. The Burford duo are a genuine partnership. Leslau concentrates on the property side and Wray on corporate deals, which include his purchase of Saracens rugby club, his chairmanship of Nottingham Forest Football Club, which he hopes to float with a profit of £7 million, and investments in the likes of Skypharma and Domino Pizza. "Either you're an entrepreneur or you're not," says Leslau. "Nigel's the same as when I first met him. He's my strategic ping-pong table."

The City's unhappiness with the duo stems largely from the poor performance of Trocadero, the leisure group

spun out of Burford only for the shares to plummet like a black run at Val d'Isère. Wray and Leslau have taken action, buying the freehold of the Trocadero site at Piccadilly Circus for £210 million and bringing in another dynamic duo, John Conlan and Nick Tamlyn, of First Leisure fame, to run Trocadero. Leslau and Wray argue that the Troc has made £100 million for Burford shareholders, which is not bad for a failure.

Leslau has already put the collapse of the MEPC deal behind him. "We thought we could make one plus one equal three, but we could only get it to two-and-a-half," he says. "There's a lot of stuff we look at but don't do. It's getting harder and harder to grow the company. But the day we feel we can't outperform the sector we will sell the business and try something else."

Tempus, page 26

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Abbey National lifts savers' rates

ABBEY NATIONAL is to raise rates by up to 0.25 per cent from September 8 on savings accounts not affected by recent increases. Rates on the bank's Bonus Postal account went up 0.15 per cent on September 1, and savers in its Investor 90 notice account saw their rates rise 0.25 per cent on August 20. Rates on Investor 90 are guaranteed to rise within ten working days of a base rate rise by the same amount as the rise.

Bonus Postal is paying 7.2 per cent gross on balances of £2,000 to £10,000. The bank says "millions are pouring" into the postal account, which it describes as its "flagship". The rate compares favourably with the rival Nationwide's InvestDirect account, which pays 6.7 per cent gross on a minimum balance of £5,000. The Nationwide raised the minimum balance to deter "carpetbaggers" from opening accounts to gain bonuses if the Nationwide converts to a bank.

Young for Lloyd's

LLOYD'S of London appointed a former Securities and Investments Board chief as its regulatory head yesterday. The recruitment of John Young, a former British Lions rugby player, fits with the insurance market's desire to be overseen by the new City super-regulator. Currently, Lloyd's insurance activities are regulated by the Department of Trade and Industry. Lloyd's wants the internal dealings of the society and its capital providers to come under the new body too.

Jacques Vert warning

JACQUES VERT, the struggling women's wear wholesaler whose shares have crashed from 173p to 24p over the past two years, said it was on course to incur losses of £9 million — some £2.2 million worse than the market had been expecting. However, it said current like-for-like sales had grown by 14 per cent and that its autumn/winter range had been well received. It has also paid off £880,000 of its overdraft, which is running at £6.4 million against a £7.5 million limit.

M&S German growth

MARKS & SPENCER will continue its expansion in Germany by opening a 60,000 sq ft store in Frankfurt in the autumn of 1999. The announcement came only one month after it revealed plans to open three shops in the Rhine-Ruhr region. It represents another step forward in the company's long-term strategy to become a significant retailer in Germany by the end of the century. M&S currently operates 36 wholly owned and 55 franchise stores across mainland Europe.

M&W in takeover talks

M&W, the convenience store chain, yesterday revealed that it was in takeover talks with an unnamed third party, only six weeks after denying reports that Portsmouth and Sunderland, the regional newspaper group, had made a bid for the company. M&W shares rose 22½p to 171½p, against City speculation of a bid of about 190p that would value the business at £32 million. Portsmouth and Sunderland already has a retail chain of 132 One Stop grocery shops.

County Hotels refinance

COUNTY HOTELS, the hotel group formed in February by a £91.5 million management buy-in, has refinanced its debt. The move is interpreted by analysts as paving the way for an early market flotation. The company has issued £58 million of senior notes and £15 million of junior notes that will be listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange. Hambros European Ventures is retaining its equity stake. A refurbishment of the group's 25 hotels is planned and further acquisitions are likely.

Evans Halshaw ahead

EVANS HALSHAW HOLDINGS, the vehicle retailer, reported £8.1 million pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30, up 11 per cent from last time's £7.3 million. Earnings were 17.1p a share, against 15.2p. The interim dividend is maintained at 5.5p. The shares rose 6p to 297p. Anthony Archer, chairman, highlighted strong August sales and the new management's reorganisation programme in a confident statement about the outlook for the full year.

TOURIST RATES

Bank	Buy	Sell	Bank	Buy	Sell
Australia	2.28	2.11	Malta	0.667	0.608
Austria	21.25	19.65	Netherlands	3.440	3.145
Belgium	82.74	57.73	New Zealand	1.888	2.45
Canada	2.324	2.136	Norway	12.53	11.89
Cyprus	0.884	0.822	Portugal	305.02	283.00
Denmark	11.57	10.08	S Africa	5.18	7.22
Finland	9.22	8.47	Spain	254.28	235.50
France	10.17	8.38	Sweden	13.28	12.19
Germany	12.01	8.08	Switzerland	2.53	2.28
Greece	480	441	Turkey	278788	288911
Hong Kong	13.10	11.80	USA	1.695	1.552
Ireland	127	107			
Ireland	1.14	1.05			
Israel	5.50	5.25			
Italy	2990	2753			
Japan	207.13	188.80			

Accountant masked BCCI trick, jury told

BY A CORRESPONDENT

A SMALL high street chartered accountant was used by the Bank of Credit and Commerce International to help it to cover up huge fraudulent loans that eventually led to the bank's collapse, an Old Bailey jury was told yesterday.

Anthony Hacking, QC, for the prosecution, said that Abdul Chiragh, 53, played a "vital role" in the fraud. He was employed by the bank to draw up accounts for bogus offshore companies so that millions of pounds could be fraudulently lent to a shipping tycoon.

Mr Chiragh was employed to deceive the bank's auditors, Price Waterhouse, to ensure that the public and BCCI's customers would not know of its perilous position, counsel said.

Mr Hacking said that the auditors were on the brink of finding out that the bank had lent \$500 million (£312 million) to Abbas Gokal, the Pakistani businessman who ran Gulf Group, a worldwide shipping company. The loans were more than half of the bank's liquid assets.

Counsel said that if the bank stopped the loans or called in the money, the Gulf Group would collapse and bring BCCI down with it.

To deal with the fraudulent loans, the bank ran a section called the Special Duties Department. Mr Hacking said, "It dealt in fraud and exclusively with Gokal, who has since been jailed," he said. Mr Chiragh had a close

business and personal relationship with Saleem Khan, who was one of the senior executives in the department. Mr Khan has since fled back to his native Pakistan, with which Britain does not have an extradition treaty, the court was told.

Counsel said that Mr Chiragh was paid handsomely to prepare accounts for the bogus offshore companies that Gokal and BCCI bankers had set up to illegally provide finance for his ailing multinational shipping empire.

The court was told that Mr Chiragh had numerous meetings with Mr Khan at the bank's London offices and his small practice in Tooting High Street, south London.

However, when the Serious Fraud Office questioned Mr Chiragh about his relationship with Mr Khan, he claimed that he hardly knew him. Mr Hacking said, "He lied in order to conceal his relationship with Khan and with it all the fraudulent accounts that are central to this case," counsel said.

The court was told that Chiragh's handwriting was found on documents concerned with the BCCI fraud.

Chiragh, of Burden Lane, Cheam, Surrey, denies three charges of false accounting, conspiracy to defraud and doing acts tending and intended to pervert the course of justice between 1988 and 1990. The trial continues.



Andrew Rubin will replace his father as chief executive at Pentland next year

Pentland chief steps aside in favour of son

BY FRASER NELSON

STEPHEN RUBIN, chairman, chief executive and majority shareholder of the Pentland Group, is stepping down from the helm of the sportswear company, naming his 32-year-old son as his successor.

Mr Rubin, who has a 56 per cent stake, will become non-executive chairman. Andrew Rubin will become chief executive next year. Nick Webster, finance director, said the move won the support of 80 per cent of shareholders.

He said that Andrew, a lawyer by training, was instrumental in buying the worldwide rights to Speedo swimwear — which the company now controls in every market except North America.

The company reported pre-tax profits of £11.5 million (£7.5 million) for the six months to June 30. Headline earnings were 2.50p (1.91p) and there is an interim dividend of 1.47p.

Commentary, page 25

Southern Electric plugs into Argos

BY CHRISTINE BUCKLEY, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

SOUTHERN ELECTRIC yesterday took its race for the competitive market in energy to the high street by forging a marketing initiative with Argos, the catalogue chain.

Southern, the only independent regional electricity company, will use the Argos Premier Points loyalty scheme to reward customers as the domestic electricity and gas markets open to competition. The company is pinning much of its hope on the accessibility to customers that the Argos link should bring.

Jim Hart, Southern's managing director of energy trading, said: "By using the 36 million Argos catalogues printed each year, this alliance will enable us to tell potential customers nationwide about the services we will be offering as the energy markets liberalise." Argos already has links with BP and Somerfield for its

Premier Points scheme, by which points accumulated through purchases are redeemable against goods sold by Argos. John Davies, of Argos Business Solutions, said: "Southern Electric is our natural choice to join our multi-retailer scheme."

A number of energy companies have forged marketing links with retail and service businesses to try to win customers when the monopolies in gas and electricity are abolished and households can choose their supplier. Scottish Power has joined with the AA to offer services, and Hydro-Electric is doing trials with General Accident Direct. The Trades Union Congress has formed an energy-selling company to market gas and electricity at reduced prices to 6.9 million trades unionists. Gas is already opening to competition. Electricity will from April.

GUS sells loan firm to Ford

GREAT Universal Stores, the mail order and financial services group, is to sell its Canadian personal loans company to Ford, the motor manufacturer, for £80.2 million (Fraser Nelson writes).

The disposal, the first since the sale of half of its property interests to British Land in February, will add about £9 million to pre-tax profits for the year, which are now expected to be £608 million (£571 million).

David Tyler, finance director, said: "It just did not make sense to remain in a market where we did not have a competitive advantage."

Facelift for Scotland's fallen star of tourism

BY FRASER NELSON

AVIEMORE, formerly the tourism capital of the Scottish Highlands, is to be given a £30 million facelift as part of an attempt by Premier Land to rejuvenate the town's flagship visitors' centre.

The company is joining with Macdonald Hotels to return the centre to the status enjoyed before the death of its founder, Lord Fraser of Allander, a former chairman of Harrods. Neville Conrad, Premier's chief executive, said the centre was the fallen star of Scotland's tourism industry, having suffered from a lack of investment since the Seventies.

He said: "I joined the company four months ago and I had to decide whether the Aviemore Centre was an albatross or a swan. I was taking the view that it was an



Aviemore is to get revamp

albatross, but we then decided to get together with a hotel owner who really knew the tourist business." Donald Macdonald, chief executive of Macdonald Ho-

tels, knows Aviemore personally after having worked for Stakis, its former owner. Macdonald will own a 15 per cent stake in the joint venture and retain the option to buy a further 35 per cent.

The Aviemore Centre, which has two hotels and a dry ski slope, was bought by Premier Land for £7.5 million two years ago and funded by an £8 million right issue.

Both companies are optimistic about the chance of European Commission grants. He added: "It's not a case of how much money it will take to revive the centre. I think this is the first real chance we have had for 15 years of resurrecting Aviemore and putting it back on the map. Work is expected to start by the end of next year."

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Luxembourg (book)	(LFr)	9164	60%	3640	2625	1527	2611
Netherlands	(Dfl)	778	56%	428	224	120	188
Spain	(PES)	75230	26%	41414	21648	12550	17143
Switzerland	(Sfr)	809	60%	445	232	135	177
Rest of Europe	(£)	424	1/4	237	118.8	78.04	120

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CHANGING TIMES

Poor Cl share

Hickson cuts its debt burden

HICKSON, the property developer, has cut its debt burden by £100 million, the company has announced. The move is part of a wider restructuring plan to improve the company's financial position. Hickson has also announced that it will be looking for a new chairman to lead the company through the restructuring process.

Rowland

Capital clubs: a weak suit



COMMENTARY
by our City Editor

In ancient times, when a potentate received bad news he would often have the messenger beheaded. There is a great similarity between this and the reaction of the management of Capital Corporation to the revelations of how badly the casino group has been run. At the same time that Ernest Sharp, the chairman, is proclaiming good gaming director in John Dunkley, it is spending upwards of £100,000 on suing a former director and two former employees which it accuses of whistleblowing and inciting other staff to leave. Perhaps the "bloody good" management might spend more time focusing on how this company is going to right its wrongs rather than hounding those who spent time trying to sort out the mess created by the group's founder, Garry Nesbitt.

"Peripheral matters" included credit limits on high rolling gamblers, had debts of gamblers, security of information on customers, the buying of food, the buying of wine and the buying of cigars. If all those are peripheral, what is the core?

This "bloody good" management was able to deliver operating profits of £11.1 million in the six months to July 13, a £4 million improvement on the same period last year. But on close inspection, this improvement crumbles. During the first half of last year the Colony Club — the second of Capital's two casinos — was mostly closed for refurbishment. This not only meant there was no revenue from Colony but also it cost Capital £2.5 million to keep staff and the like on while Colony was closed. Also the 1996 figures included £250,000 paid to a former director and £1 million to consultants which were advising on all the peripheral issues which concerned Capital.

So the "excellent result" to which Ernest Sharp refers is a profit improvement of around £20,000 at the time when Capital had an extra 25 weeks of trading from a casino which was demonstrating "clear success." Indeed, if one looks at the figures for the first half

of 1995, before the refurbishment of the Colony Club, the profit was just £8,000 less. And the latest figures were in a half when the likes of Kerry Packer were losing millions at Capital casinos.

Against this background, Capital is spending £22 million on the Cromwell Mint casino in Knightsbridge and says it has a firm base for going forward. If this is what Capital considers a "firm base", then thank heavens it is not a building company.

Redcoat or red face

Hi de hi, Andrew Teare. It's time to put on your Red Coat and go down to Butler's to revitalize one of the truly anachronistic parts of Rank. To be fair, the poor state of this business (where the most profitable activity appears to lead to the staff being arrested) is one of the few things wrong with

Rank which cannot be said to be Teare's fault. Tackling the holiday camps is something that should have been done years ago. The rise of the package holiday market, where an Airtours trip to Torremolinos will cost you less than a week at Butler's in Pwllheli, and the increasing affluence of skilled manual labourers means that only the mad or desperate will take their annual break at poorly maintained huts on the British seaside, where the sun rarely shines. The Redcoats rarely make you laugh and you still have to put your small change into the electricity meters.

Two sites are being changed into Haven self-catering centres. The other three Butler's — in the enticing locations of Minehead, Bognor Regis and Skegness — are being given a £130 million revamp. This includes new indoor pavilions — a half-hearted attempt to offer some of the Center Parcs experience — and a

series of theme areas including Toyland, Häagen-Dazs cafes and the Comedy Store players. The idea is to appeal more to the short break market and offer year-round holidays.

But there are two problems. Firstly Butler's has been allowed to decline for so long one wonders whether it is now past redemption. And secondly the track record of Andrew Teare. The performance of the company under his stewardship has been a litany of disappointments. He is often accused of lacking a strategy but his real problem is actually delivering on the strategies which he puts in place.

The most recent set of figures from Rank were high on hope but low on expectation. Odeon, Tom Cobligh and Hard Rock are all good names straining to thrive while facing strong competition from the likes of Virgin Cinemas, All Bar One and Planet Hollywood. In a tough market place Rank needs in-

spiration and it needs it soon. Taking Butler's upmarket clearly is sensible as is exploiting well known brands to appeal to the sheeplike nature of the British populace. But if Rank is merely spending £130 million in a poorly executed attempt to revitalise a lost cause then it will not so much be Ho Di Ho, Andrew Teare, but Bye Bye.

The son also rises

Never mind Cadbury, Greenbury and Hampel. It's time for the Rubin code of corporate governance. Under this code, it has, in the past, been all right for there to be a joint chairman and chief executive, if that person happens to own 56 per cent of the company. However, in keeping with the times, the Rubin code has evolved so that the role of chairman and chief executive will be split. Of course, both jobs have to be filled by a Rubin.

Pentland is, of course, run like no other company. It is an interesting combination of the entrepreneurial and the paternalistic. Stephen Rubin, the founder, has swooped like a

hawk on a series of opportunities in sporting goods. The company's reputation was built on the development of the Reebok training shoe brand, which it then sold, and now it is working on the likes of Speedo, Kickers and Pony. Recently, however, the group has underperformed. So when the father was looking for a chief executive to put a bit of zap into the group, he decided nobody was better qualified than his 32-year-old son, Andrew.

According to Rubin senior, the appointment of Rubin junior has the support of shareholders representing 25 per cent of the company — including Prudential and Mercury Asset Management — as well as a non-executive board that includes John Mayo, of GEC, and Clinton Silver, of Marks & Spencer. Following on from moves at New and Carpetright, nepotism is clearly in vogue. Let's hope it works for the Rubins.

Skills shortage

THE new GEC does not appear to learn from its own mistakes. Having survived the revolt over George Simpson's pay package last year, it is now facing a revolt over its new options scheme. In John Mayo and (allegedly) Sir Roger Hearn, Simpson is recruiting a quality management team around him. But if he wants the City to love GEC, he needs to acquire two skills Lord Weinsack never perfected — diplomacy and communication.

Poor China sales spark share dive at Molins

By ADAM JONES

THE share price of Molins, the engineering group, plummeted yesterday as investors took alarm at poor Chinese sales figures.

The shares fell from 587½p to 360p. Last April they stood as high as £10.35.

Molins, which makes machinery for the tobacco and packaging industries, reported a £7.7 million pre-tax loss for the first half of this year, compared with a £13.6 million profit in the same period in 1996.

A one-off charge of £13.4 million to clear up earlier overstatement of profits at Langston, a US subsidiary audited by KPMG, had been expected.

It included a £12 million payment to Price Waterhouse

and lawyers to investigate the problem.

While it had anticipated the effect of the exceptional charges on the interim results, the market was surprised by a fall in profits from tobacco machinery, which dropped from £11.6 million to £7.7 million after a £5 million Chinese order hit trouble.

The goods have not been shipped after the bulk of the payment failed to arrive. Peter Harrison, chief executive, said this was linked to personnel changes at the Chinese Government's tobacco monopoly.

He said he was confident that the balance due, representing up to 85 per cent of the total order, would still be paid. However, second-half activity will still be affected by the

Chinese situation. The company said: "Further discussions with major customers regarding the delays in shipment... have cast a different light on the pattern of demand for tobacco machinery in Far Eastern markets." A slowdown in the flow of orders for original equipment seemed bound to reduce levels of activity in the second half, the company said.

Molins said second-half profits would be substantially lower than the £19.8 million pre-tax profit recorded in the final six months of 1996.

But it said its balance sheet and international profile would enable it to weather the current storm. Sales of corrugated board machinery at Langston fell from £51.7 mil-

lion in the first half of 1996, when an order backlog boosted performance, to £31.3 million in the first half of 1997.

The company said weaker demand had placed the whole industry under pressure. The accounting irregularities investigation had also proved a "significant distraction".

Mr Harrison would not rule out court action against KPMG over the earlier problems at Langston.

He said the overstatement of profits was now fully rectified and added that a new finance director and sales director had been appointed.

The interim dividend is maintained at 6.5p a share, payable on October 30.

Tempus, page 26

Regal Hotel Group shares take a knock

THE malaise afflicting hotel stocks took the gloss off a solid set of first-half results from Regal Hotel Group, sending the company's share price down 3½p to 43p (Dominic Walsh writes).

Pre-tax profits rose 51 per cent to £4.4 million and sales almost doubled to £41.3 million, helped by last year's acquisition of White Hart Hotels from Granada and the recent purchase of Whitbread's Country Club Hotels.

Regal lifted average occupancy from 59 to 61.3 per cent and the achieved room rate rose 1 per cent to £34.50.

The 60 White Hart Hotels saw more modest growth. Earnings dropped to 1.04p a share, from 1.69p, because of acquisition-related issues, but the interim dividend, payable on October 1, will rise from 0.325p to 0.4p.

Smurfit sees recovery in market after profits slide

By ERIC REGAN

JEFFERSON SMURFIT, the Irish paper and packaging group that has been struggling to compete in an market swamped with excess capacity, said it is optimistic about the sector's prospects as prices show signs of recovery.

Michael Smurfit, chairman, said: "If [pricing] discipline can be maintained, then the recovery that is under way could become a sustainable recovery not seen for many years."

The confident outlook, coupled with interim results slightly above City forecasts, helped to lift the shares in the company by 4½p to 210½p.

Weak pricing, the result of industry oversupply in products such as corrugated containers, caused a 6.7 per cent slide in sales, to £1.26 billion (£1.16 billion) in the half year to June 30. Pre-tax profits fell



Barrett: new division

ive edge in imported products. Smurfit's UK and Irish sales fell by 2.5 per cent in the period, while profits declined by 14 per cent.

Smurfit intends to expand overseas to reflect the global nature of its markets. Additional investments are to be made in Europe, Latin America and the US.

In a separate development, the company said that it was unlikely to buy out the 34 per cent stake held by Morgan Stanley, the Wall Street investment bank.

Smurfit also announced that Pat Barrett has been appointed chief executive of Smurfit Europe, a newly formed division, which includes the UK and Irish operations.

An interim dividend of 1.65p, up 10 per cent, is to be paid on November 7.

Tempus, page 26

Hickson cuts its debt burden

By CHRIS AVRES

HICKSON International, the struggling chemicals group, yesterday said it had released itself from the crippling debt repayment programme that threatened to jeopardise its 18-month restructuring plan.

Hickson said it was now paying competitive interest rates on debt of £33 million, which had been reduced from £103 million.

The company also said that Yorkshire Electricity was planning a £30 million heat and power plant at Hickson's Castleford site in West Yorkshire, to be operational by 1999. It will reduce Hickson's electricity costs.

Hickson reported a rise in pre-tax profits to £3.8 million from £1 million in the six months to June 30. Earnings rose to 1.7p a share from 0.6p. However, the company said sales, been hit by the strength of sterling, had failed to grow from £131 million.

Hickson, which recently reduced its operations by selling most of its performance chemicals division, said its organic chemicals business continued to be held back by low margins and production problems.

David Wilbraham, chief executive, said the second half was expected to show a stronger trading performance.

Hickson shares rose 4p to 77½p despite the company's decision not to pay a dividend.

Strong order book helps Amey to lift profit 70%

By JENNIFER HANAWALD



Neil Ashley, left, and Gerrard MacCormack

A STRONG order book helped Amey, the facilities management, maintenance and construction group, to announce a big rise in interim profits yesterday. Pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30 jumped 70 per cent, to £6.1 million, from £3.57 million from the 1996 first half. Earnings per share rose 64 per cent, to 12½p, from 7.4p. The interim dividend is 4p, up from 3p.

Neil Ashley, chairman, said that facilities management, railway maintenance operations and a strong order book were behind the good figures. The group was continuing to build on the record 1996 year-end forward order book, he said.

On the overall outlook, he said: "The year is proceeding well, as evidenced by these results, and the second half is developing in line with expectations. We continue to view the group's future with great confidence."

In addition to work generated by the Private Finance Initiative, Amey has won several new contracts, including the Design Build Finance Operate contract for the M6 from Carlisle to the M74, south of Glasgow, and £25 million of water-related contracts.

The group, of which Gerrard MacCormack is finance director, bought the outstanding 25 per cent minority interest in Amey Railways from its management for £35 million in cash, partly deferred.

Rowland warning on JCI merger

By ALASDAIR MURRAY

TINY ROWLAND, the former chairman of Lonrho, yesterday launched another scathing attack on its new management, giving a warning that a merger with JCI, the South African mining group, would spell disaster for the company.

In an open letter to shareholders, Mr Rowland claims the directors of Lonrho have "done little to deserve investor confidence and now appear submissive to the brutal approaches of JCI".

Mr Rowland, who has been a fierce critic of the company since he was ousted from the board in 1995, argues that JCI is

aiming to use its option to take a 27 per cent stake in the company to effectively take control of Lonrho. The European Commission is investigating the JCI option, which becomes operable in December at 155p a share, although no date has been set for a decision.

The commission blocked an earlier attempt by Anglo-American, the parent company of JCI, to take a stake in Lonrho. Mr Rowland said that a merger with JCI would leave Lonrho under the influence of Anglo-American, which still has a 13 per cent stake in JCI, and that Lonrho would be forced to sell its valuable stake in the Ashanti gold field in Anglo. The

sell-off of Ashanti would leave Lonrho's proposed demerger of its mining interests "as dead as a dodo", Mr Rowland claims.

Mr Rowland also criticises the company for failing to return the proceeds of its hotel and agricultural disposals to shareholders. He predicts that the company will shortly announce the final details of the sale of its Princess Hotel chain to Prince al-Wakeel bin Talal for \$500 million (£316 million). Mr Rowland insisted that the total sales proceeds fell far short of the £700 million to £800 million first suggested by the company.

Lonrho yesterday refused to comment on Mr Rowland's claims.

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STOCK MARKET

MICHAEL CLARK

Banks shine as shares again fail to hold 5,000

THE London stock market's attempt to regain the high ground showed signs yesterday of running out of steam.

A hesitant start to trading on Wall Street in the wake of Tuesday's record run, combined with a sell-off in the financial future, saw prices in the Square Mile close below their best of the day.

The FTSE 100 index, which at one stage again breached the 5,000 level to touch 5,027.3, eventually saw its lead reduced to 24.7 at 4,976.4.

Once again turnover levels were wafer thin. The continued absence of sellers and stock shortages are making life difficult for the market-makers, who are now taking each day as it comes. The next big hurdle will be tomorrow's US employment numbers.

The banks again made most of the early running. NatWest rose 4p to 806.1p with the help of some rare positive comments. ABN Amro Hoare Govett, the broker, is impressed with the bank's move to peg domestic costs up until the turn of the century and its strong cash flow position.

The shares have been under a cloud since the abortive merger talks with Abbey National, which were followed by a profits warning and the departure of senior executives at its NatWest Markets subsidiary.

Also in the sector, HSBC continued to rally with a rise of 28p to £20.34. The shares were underpinned by the recent turmoil in Far East markets. But Standard Chartered finished down 10p at 846.2p. There were also gains for Abbey National, 10p to 850p, Halifax, 5p to 78p, and Lloyds TSB, 5p to 760.1p.

Fresh from announcing plans to splash out £139 million revamping its Bullfinch holiday camps, Rank Group was again buying up its own shares. It has spent £4.14 million on 1.25 million shares at 345p. The price closed 7p lower at 347p.

Williams Holdings, where Sir Nigel Rudd is executive chairman, stood still with a rise of 6p to 365p. Following the recent reshuffle of its businesses, the group is about to have its shares reclassified. It will be moving from diversified industrials, where shares often trade at a discount, to the more attractive support services sector. Hopes are also high that Williams will regain its position as a constituent of



Sir Nigel Rudd, of Williams Holdings, 6 1/2p higher

the top 100 companies, thereby attracting the support of the index tracker funds.

The strong pound is not doing much to smooth the path for Sytner, down 10p at 133.1p. It warned that if sterling stayed at current levels it was unlikely to match City expectations, even though the order book remained ahead of last year.

Molins tumbled 22 1/2p to

360p after plunging into the red at the halfway stage and warning about the outcome for the second half. Operating profits were expected to be "substantially lower". The tobacco machinery and packaging group blamed a slowdown in Far Eastern markets. Earnings should be at least stable with the order book remaining ahead of last year.

Shareholders were told at the

annual meeting that trading in the first half had proved difficult. Richard Smart, chairman, said results would be below expectations.

Talk of a merger between Burford and MEPC, its bigger rival, failed to impress the City. Burford, which owns the Trocadero, admitted to holding negotiations with MEPC, but said the talks were "no longer in progress". Burford ended 4p lower at 117p, while MEPC slipped 1 1/2p to 467.1p.

Elsewhere in the property sector, Delya, an AIM, held steady at 97 1/2p. Earlier this week, Compo Holdings, 1 1/2p lighter at 175p, took its stake in the company to just under 2 per cent with the purchase of an extra 40,000 shares.

The alarm bells are starting to ring for the market-makers in Reliance Security, up 5p at 125p. Word is that several of them are short of stock in a thin market and anxious to cover their positions.

The buyers again came in for the paper and packaging sector. Arjo Wiggins Appleton was supported, 4p to 188.1p, ahead of results, while David & Smith climbed 1 1/2p to 225p with the help of some encouraging noises from Credit Lyonnais Laing. Jefferson Smurfit also rose 4 1/2p to 210.1p on profits news.

GILT-EDGED: Bond prices consolidated early gains, having continued to draw strength from this week's favourable economic news that appears to rule out the need for another rise in rates. As a result, London was also able to outperform its continental rivals.

The confidence of the market encouraged the Bank of England to issue two "tapets", including £100 million of Treasury index-linked 2.5 per cent 2009 and £200 million of Treasury index-linked 2015. Supplies of the latter were sold out by the close of business.

In the futures pit investors continued to roll over into the December series, where 40,000 contracts were completed. The long gilt put on five ticks at £147.

In longs, Treasury 8 per cent 2015 rose £3.25 to £101.15, while Treasury 8 per cent 2000 was a tick better at £102.75.

NEW YORK: Shares were barely firmer and trading water after the previous day's sharp gains. By midday, the Dow Jones industrial average was 12.77 ahead at 7,892.55.



OILS STRIKE IT LUCKY ON EARNINGS

American demand overnight kept oil shares bubbling away. BP led the way with a rise of 16 1/2p to 915.5p. Shell 4 1/2p to 448.5p, and Lamsco 3p to 265p. Jurjen Lunshof at Credit Lyonnais Laing, the broker, says demand for oil has been better than expected.

"This upgrading of demand also means that inventory levels have not been built up. Iraqi oil supplies have been nicely absorbed. It has all made for a much tighter market", he says.

As a result analysts will

be taking another look at their earnings forecasts. Top of his shopping list is BP. "It's a much changed company over the past five years with the benefits now starting to come through. It is unreasonable to see BP trading at a discount to the market. Earnings should be at least stable with the order book remaining ahead of last year."

Lunshof also likes Enterprise Oil, down 2p to 695.5p, where production is rising and costs falling, and Premier Oil, 4p easier at 444p.

MAJOR INDICES

New York (midday):	
Dow Jones	7892.55 (+12.77)
S&P Composite	429.51 (+1.97)
Tokyo:	
Nikkei Average	14735.17 (+302.65)
Hong Kong:	
Hang Seng	14713.09 (+978.96)
Amsterdam:	
AEX Index	928.01 (+3.40)
Sydney:	
ASX 100	2619.0 (+37.1)
Frankfurt:	
DAX	4103.65 (+56.28)
Singapore:	
SEAC	1820.18 (+23.94)
Brussels:	
General	1381.29 (+35.59)
Paris:	
CAC-40	2917.42 (+3.23)
Zurich:	
SMI	n/a
London:	
FTSE 100	4976.4 (+24.7)
FTSE 250	4046.5 (+13.3)
FTSE 350	2364.2 (+10.9)
FTSE 1000	3283.07 (+59.75)
FTSE All-Share	2338.24 (+10.47)
FTSE Non Financials	2337.44 (+10.58)
FTSE Financials	126.05 (+0.19)
FTSE 1000	47.20 (+0.12)
Barclays	4058
SEAC Volume	771.0m
US:	
Dow Jones	7892.55 (+12.77)
S&P 500	429.51 (+1.97)
Exchange Index	100.0 (+1.2)
Bank of England official rate (4pm)	5.00%
LECU	1.4997
US\$	1.6300
RPI	157.5 Jul (3.3%) Jan 1987=100
RPIX	156.4 Jul (3.9%) Jan 1987=100

RECENT ISSUES

Anticollaps Ltd	307p	- 2p
British & World	109	- 1p
Cannell Ltd	130p	- 1p
EMI B	115	- 1p
Fairfield Ent	123p	- 1p
GR Holdings	52p	- 1p
Galen Holdings	253p	- 1p
Malayan Pub	109	- 1p
Onica Group	341p	- 1p
Kingfisher Leisure	175p	- 1p
Landround	92p	- 1p
Reaume Merit	108	- 1p
SBS Group	110p	- 1p
Senior Trent B	33p	- 1p
Senior Warrants	4p	- 1p
Style Holdings	45p	- 1p
Thorn B	20p	- 1p
Viglen Technology	61p	- 1p

RIGHTS ISSUES

Dixon Mtrs n/p (235)	34p	+ 2
Golden Lang n/p (21)	10p	- 1p
Logica n/p (605)	162p	- 1p
Pendragon n/p (265)	7p	+ 1p

MAJOR CHANGES

RISES:	
Adena WS	323p (+18p)
British & World	225p (+11p)
London & Man	415p (+17p)
Impulse Plant	671p (+25p)
Aus New 2	456p (+17p)
Blatch Inv	346p (+11p)
IMI	370p (+11p)
Crishley	882p (+20p)
Crishley	882p (+20p)
US Sports	470p (+13p)
Nat Aust Bk	878p (+20p)
FALLS:	
BLP Group	165p (-11p)
REXAM	289p (-13p)
Palon	327p (-10p)
Tilbury Douglas	800p (-12p)
Ranger	583p (-12p)
Rank Gp	347p (-7p)
Stand Chart	846p (-16p)
Com Unit	745p (-12p)
Royal & Sun	528p (-5p)
Hamory	232p (-8p)
Johnson Fry	133p (-8p)

Closing Prices Page 29

TEMPUS

Looking desperate for deal

A BASEBALL BAT is a clumsy weapon with which to swat fly. Unfortunately, for MEPC it cannot downsize while it hunts for an interesting UK portfolio. The entire property world knows that Robert Ware is running a mergers and acquisitions department at MEPC. It is, therefore, hardly surprising that the Burford boys — upset over the stock market's churlish treatment of their shares — should pay a visit to St James's Square.

This was never a marriage made in heaven. MEPC is trying to reduce its exposure to smaller properties — the portfolio is being managed separately and could be spun off. Burford's largest asset now is the Trocadero building, an investment that is looking distinctly mature, and an interesting sideline in hotels is hardly MEPC material. Burford's greatest contribution to MEPC would be the

entrepreneurial skills of Nick Leslau and Nigel Wray, but it would be astonishing if either of the two men would be happy with the bureaucracy and procedures of such an investment colossus, even assuming they were invited to become involved.

Three sets of takeover discussions have come to naught for MEPC and some will blame the management for blundering. Advertising your appetite for corporate deals is not subtle, but the takeover talks are as much a symptom of the market. Rents and values have been moving upwards fast for a year now, creating a seller's market. Burford geared up too late to catch much of the growth and was forced to lumber its balance sheet with the dreary Troc. MEPC may not be the only property company that looks desperate to do a deal.

Jefferson Smurfit

OPTIMISM about linerboard prices is causing a resurgence in Jefferson Smurfit shares. The Irish packaging group has seen its margins shrink after a collapse in the price of linerboard from \$500 per tonne to \$280, mainly over the build-up of excess capacity in the US. Overproduction in America led to dumping of packaging material in Europe, spoiling the market for Smurfit.

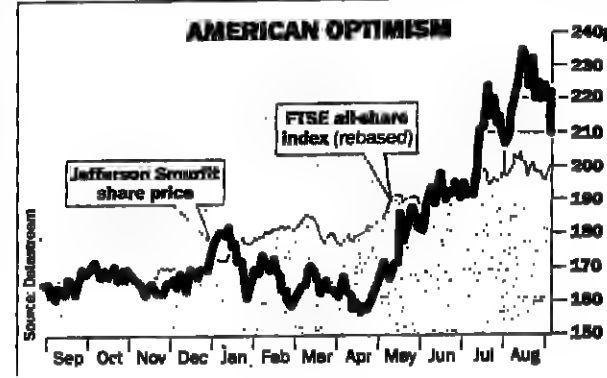
Smurfit has been championing the cause of nil investment — the board proudly claims that since 1964, it has never knowingly built a paper plant. It now sees signs that rival American producers are getting the message and linerboard prices have risen to \$330 per tonne. Break-even for this

commodity is about \$300 per tonne, so, if the price rises

stick, Smurfit's US associate could be in profit next year.

US demand is improving but consumers in continental Europe are gloom so the demand for packaging material is still sluggish. However, without the depressing effect of US dumping, European prices have a better

chance of recovering when demand picks up. Meanwhile Smurfit has virtually given up any hope of taking control of its US sister company and the plan now is to merge the business with a US competitor, which could lead to more rationalisation. Paper cycles are notoriously short but this upturn has further to go.



Molins

MUCH has been made of China as the great hope of the Western cigarette industry. The experience of Molins, whose products include equipment for cigarette factories, reminds investors of the fragility of emerging market investments.

Molins shares plunged from 587 1/2p to 360p yesterday after disastrous interims. The cause was not the £13.4 million charge taken in the US to clear up earlier overstatement of profits. Instead, the City was unnerved by a heavy fall in sales to the Far East, predominantly China, which accounts for 35 per cent of group turnover.

The company is vague about the exact nature of the difficulties, suggesting a staff change-out at the Chinese Government's cigarette-making monopoly has dented short-term performance.

Molins points to its 70-year presence in China and the sheer size of the potential

smoking public. But the scale also points to Molins dependency on volatile markets for its future growth.

At the current share price, there seems to be no point in selling. But institutional investors, which reportedly pushed for legal action against KPMG, the auditors, for the US accounting debacle, will want to get to the bottom of the Chinese story.

Pittencrief

THE former management team at Clyde Petroleum has been parachuted into this tiny oil company with a few wells in Texas.

Pittencrief produces about 4,000 barrels per day and most of the profit supports the management's salaries. The Clyde team is unashamedly increasing the overhead. A £1.7 million share placing yesterday will be used to fund rent and payroll over the next 18 months, while Roy Franklin and his former Clyde team hunt for big acquisi-

tion. The oil industry is increasingly dominated by giants, but Clyde and more recently Cairn and British Petroleum, proved that independents can deliver huge gains from clever investments.

Franklin is betting that he can more than triple the reserve base to 50 million barrels and achieve a market capitalisation of £150 million within 18 months, an achievement which will require the support of a hefty rights issue soon.

The new Pittencrief team is not saying where the investment opportunities will arise, but the Clyde team were active in the North Sea and Indonesia and it is safe to bet they will choose well-known oil provinces.

Sinking an offshore well costs the best part of a million dollars and small oil companies cannot afford too many dry holes. Still, Pittencrief shares will not stay at asset value for long.

EDITED BY CARL MORTISHED

COMMODITIES

LIFTS		ICE OILS (London 6.00pm)		LIFE LONDON GRAIN FUTURES		LIFE HANLEY	
Contract	Settle	Contract	Settle	Contract	Settle	Contract	Settle
COCOA		Brent Physical	18.30 -0.10	Sept	50.88	Sept	30.75
Dec	119.11-119.12	Brent 5 day (Oct)	18.50 -0.10	Oct	50.88	Oct	30.75
Mar	119.11-119.12	Brent 5 day (Nov)	18.50 -0.10	Nov	50.88	Nov	30.75
Jun	119.11-119.12	WTI Intermediate (Oct)	19.00 -0.15	Dec	50.88	Dec	30.75
Sept	119.11-119.12	WTI Intermediate (Nov)	19.00 -0.15	Jan	50.88	Jan	30.75
Volume	374			Feb	50.88	Feb	30.75
				Mar	50.88	Mar	30.75
				Apr	50.88	Apr	30.75
				May	50.88	May	30.75
				Jun	50.88	Jun	30.75
				Jul	50.88	Jul	30.75
				Aug	50.88	Aug	30.75
				Sep	50.88	Sep	30.75
				Oct	50.88	Oct	30.75
				Nov	50.88	Nov	30.75
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				Feb	50.88	Feb	30.75
				Mar	50.88	Mar	30.75
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				Jun	50.88	Jun	30.75
				Jul	50.88	Jul	30.75
				Aug	50.88	Aug	30.75
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				Feb	50.88	Feb	30.75
				Mar	50.88	Mar	30.75
				Apr	50.88	Apr	30.75
				May	50.88	May	30.75
				Jun	50.88	Jun	30.75

Blame tax, not bishops for job queues



GRAHAM SEARJEANT

August is away. Public policy is back. The Trades Union Congress heralds the party conferences. Scores of government reviews are getting underway again. And as if to mark the start of a new season, the first migrating geese of autumn have landed.

Sir Alan Walters, that heavy-weight ideological bird most famous as Mrs Thatcher's top economic adviser in the 1980s, has launched a pre-emptive attack on the minimum wage. George Bain of the London Business School is calling back members of his Low Pay Commission, on the way to fixing a national minimum wage. According to Sir Alan, they are bound to get it all wrong.

This is, perhaps, the least controversial assertion in his eight-page diatribe for *Aims of Industry*. Our largest union is hoping to set a marker at half male median wages, about £4.42 an hour. That will be a widely held aspiration, whether or not the TUC hangs its cap on a figure. Those close to the commission thinking confidently predict that this aspiration will be

disappointed when Professor Bain picks the lucky numbers, perhaps around Easter time. However low the rate, they will also be damned, as Sir Alan damns bishops, as do-gooding destroyers of small business and jobs.

That is no doubt correct. The issue is how many jobs. On Sir Alan's market forces, people have work as long as their pay is covered by productivity, the value of what they produce. If pay goes up at one end, jobs just fall off the other. Reality is more complex.

All labour markets in Western countries are distorted: by the relative bargaining power of employers and employees, by the existence of real families with more than one earner, by taxes and by poverty relief programmes. Such distortions can be overwhelming at the bottom end, where employers and employees sensibly exploit social security.

Many women work in marginal textile firms competing with the world. A decent minimum wage will wipe their jobs out or drive them underground, where many more already operate. As Sir Alan rightly notes, any effective minimum wage will have to be policed by squads of better-paid enforcers.

Many more people work in low-pay catering and other services that compete only against other local businesses or with do-it-yourself. Imposing a minimum wage on all injects an element of monopoly. Prices should rise. The question is how far demand for hamburgers or window-cleaning will shrink and how far efficient firms will drive out those that survive only by paying the least on the street. If unusually intense competition has driven wages, prices and productivity down without expanding the market much, then few jobs should be lost.

The drive for a minimum wage has been spearheaded by champions of the poor. But Sir Alan mistakenly believes it is some doomed moral crusade for socialist redistribution. The unspoken object is less elevated but more practical: to cut public spending on welfare. All that matters, on this test, is whether more is saved on top-ups to the underpaid than is

spent on extra unemployed. Britain's economy and tax/welfare distortions add to those in other countries with legal wage floors, so no-one really knows what will happen. Professor Bain and his colleagues will probably dip their toes cautiously into this sea of uncertainty to see what happens: not much either way perhaps. In the short term, the commission's efforts are more likely to be undermined by some elements of the Welfare to Work programme than ineluctable market forces cited by Sir Alan.

With or without a wage floor, helping those with no job seems destined to absorb far too much of the tax take for many years to come. The CBI's recent attempt to forecast the economy into the next century projected unemployment falling quickly to 1.5 million and then sticking at that level. Part of the public spending problem is

that unemployment is so concentrated. That is not going to get better. The CBI sees another shake-out in manufacturing to cope with a strong pound; numbers are again made up in services.

These are not meant to be accurate forecasts. They are really assumptions. After a spirited recovery, the economy is supposed to settle down into its "natural", sustainable rate of growth, thought to be 2.3-2.5 per cent. If growth were higher, cutting unemployment, the Bank of England would bill the economy a bit. In this cycle, as this week's more anxious autumn pay forecasts suggest, 1.5 million is the least unemployment that can be sustained without exciting inflation.

Or is it? The latest EU tax comparisons from Eurostat make grim reading. The average total rate of tax and social security contributions rose yet again in 1996 to

42.4 per cent of output. Far worse, average social security contributions rose to another record of 15.3 per cent of gross domestic product, and much more of wages. As unemployment continues to rise across the union, the tax on labour has reached new highs. Employers alone now pay taxes equivalent to 8.3 per cent of total output on this single factor of production. No wonder unemployment is so high.

Britain has a much better record than average both on job taxes and the jobs. Yet the tax is still a huge deterrent to employing people, immensely higher than any increase in labour costs that could possibly result from imposition of a minimum wage. Anyone who thinks that market forces are powerful, whether they like them or not, must conclude that the employers' tax on labour must be shifted onto incomes, profits or goods. Taxes as a whole could come down. And if an economic union is constructed without doing that in advance, it will enshrine high rates of unemployment and high rates of tax.

Is it time for shareholders to hang up on BT-MCI merger?

AMERICAN AGENDA
BRONWEN MADDOX

There is a new kind of one-upmanship at American dinner parties, which beats boasting about property prices. People now compete over the hours, not months of free telephone time they have tricked the telephone companies into giving them.

It works like this. At the moment in the US, you have no choice about the telephone company providing your local calls, but there are several giants competing to place your long-distance calls. So ferocious is the current competition between the long-distance companies, that Americans are regularly interrupted at the supper table by telephone calls from the telephone operators themselves.

The long-distance companies often offer at least a month of free calls if you switch to their service; by accepting one of those offers every few months, and tolerating a cascade of different bills on your doormat, you can get month after month of free long-distance calls. With the passage of last year's Telecommunications Act, intended to bring competition into the previously protected local market, the joke is that with a bit of adroit juggling, the telephone will soon be entirely free.

For customers, this is an amusing game. But in the case of British Telecom, which is paying \$23.7 billion for MCI, the US's second-largest long-distance operator, that competition represents an easily underestimated threat. Despite the renegotiation of the deal last month, BT's strategy still looks dubious, its tactics naive, and the price it plans to pay too high.

Two weeks ago, MCI agreed to a 15 per cent cut in the terms of the deal, the largest trans-



Tim Price, MCI president, and Sir Iain Vallance, BT chairman, negotiated a £3 billion cut to keep the merger alive

atlantic merger in history. The concession followed its revelation in July that breaking into the US local phone market would cost \$800 million more next year than it had expected. BT and MCI now enter a "quiet period" until they release revised circulars in about a month's time. Shareholders will then be asked to vote on the new deal; the companies say they expect it all to be wrapped up by the end of the year.

BT's reasons for linking up with MCI "were always a bit odd", in the words of James Dodd, director of telecoms research at Dresdner Kleinwort Benson in London. Its stated strategy was to try to win a bigger slug of the market in international business calls. But MCI's core business is in the mature market for long-distance telephone calls within the US; only a small slice of that business could be expected to deliver the corporate custom-

ers BT sought. MCI urged sceptics to look instead at the potential of its planned new business: riding into the local market on the back of the 1996 Act.

MCI's announcement in July drove home what many were already clear: its hopes for the local market were optimistic, to put it kindly. In theory, the Act allows long-distance companies to enter the local market. But unless they build every piece of the local network themselves, they will have to interconnect with the equipment and circuits of the regional "Baby Bell" operators.

The Act allows the Baby Bells enormous leeway to challenge the terms of interconnection in the courts and with state regulators — and they have used it. A year after the passage of the Act "we are still in regulatory and legal gridlock," says Robert Crandall, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution think-

tank in Washington. To circumvent these problems, MCI plans to invest in building more exchanges and circuits, but the costs are hard to predict. Significantly, as Mr Dodd points out, the renegotiation of the deal was also, in effect, a second, less-publicised profits warning. MCI used the announcement of the new deal to indicate that there will now be rationalisation charges running into hundreds of millions of dollars, as its new circular, expected within a month, should confirm.

With costs of that order yet to be quantified, and with the regulatory position still opaque, it is hard to see how BT shareholders can be confident that a 15 per cent reduction is enough to represent the risks.

Eclipsed in the row over the local markets is a second threat: to MCI's core business of long-distance phone calls.

The signs are that this already-mature market will face a new onslaught of competition. Under the Act, once regulators are satisfied that local competition is developing, they will allow the Baby Bells into the long-distance market. The Baby Bells are a long way from the caricature of complacent, well-padded monopolists, and need to make little investment before offering long distance calls; they are expected to invade the MCI's home territory far faster than they surrender their own.

On top of that, there is the much-discussed, now finally imminent prospect of "Internet telephony". Instead of tying up circuits for conventional calls, new technology is capable of breaking down the signal into units, sending them down the wires much as data is sent, and reassembling them at the other end. This use of packet-switching, as it is called, could bring down the

cost of telephony by an order of magnitude, telecoms analysts predict.

BT would not be the first company, bent on the acquisition trail, to overstate the potential of its target. Nor would it be the first to focus so much on new businesses that overlooked the threat to the heartland. But it also seems as if BT has fallen into a third, familiar trap of drawing unreliable parallels between Britain and the US. Indeed, it appears that BT may have been misled in its approach by the very causes of its success at home.

BT has been not just one of Britain's most successful companies, but one of the best advertisements for the British model of privatisation and regulation. It used the move to private ownership to cut costs more than anyone, including its regulator, had expected. Despite the Government's and the regulator's inclination to tilt the playing field towards struggling new competitors such as cable, BT has run rings round its rivals.

But that experience is of dubious relevance in attacking the US market. The Baby Bells are not the flabby giants that BT once was, and its experience in transforming itself sheds no particular light on their weaknesses. If BT was looking to wrest business customers from the complacent giants of the telephone world, it might have done better to have mounted an onslaught on the lumbering state telephone companies of Europe.

More seriously, BT has sometimes seemed to make light of the regulatory quagmire in the US local telephone market, as if the US were like Britain, with a single all-powerful regulator who pronounces on the terms of competition. But instead of the predictability allowed by Ofel to BT, the US presents a daunting, and utterly unpredictable, prospect of years of legal conflict. In that cacophony, the regulator's voice is one legal argument against others.

The level of BT and MCI shares suggests that the markets believe that both sets of shareholders will back the deal. But BT shareholders should ask themselves ahead of that vote whether the 15 per cent reduction fully reflects the risks, and whether their interests would not be better served by turning it down.

Chief brings down the curtain on one-man show

Oliver August on the reinvention of GEC with a troika at the top

Lord Weinstock pioneered a management style at GEC that was nothing short of eccentric. Legend has it that he visited fewer than a handful of plants during his 33-year reign.

George Simpson, his successor, may still lack Lord Weinstock's detailed grasp of the business. But he is busy developing his own unique management system.

Insiders think GEC will be transformed from Lord Weinstock's one-man show into a "troika" or "trivium". With the appointment of John Mayo as finance director, Mr Simpson has brought in a supremely able right-hand man. Mr Mayo will help with the group's break up and reinvention. What Mr Simpson also needs is someone who can work more independently within the troika and act as a second public face of GEC.

parate industrial second-rater into one of Britain's best-performing industrial groups. It has already moved into the high-growth areas such as medical systems, that Mr Simpson will target.

But Sir Roger's appointment could create as many problems as it solves. While GEC may not at the moment need a political heavyweight on its board, the marketing department will miss Lord Prior's political contacts around the world.

Soon they will yearn for the days when he disappeared for several weeks at a time to act as GEC's salesman-in-chief. People who have met him on one of his missions say he understood better than anyone the political pressures faced by clients buying GEC weapons systems. The new chairman will clock up nowhere near as many air miles as Lord Prior.

Then there is the problem that Smith is a direct competitor with GEC, for example, on arms deals. Sir Roger might feel there could be a conflict of interest. While that is unlikely to foil any appointment, it is a headache analysts have been warning of.

Assuming Sir Roger will be appointed, one question that he must be asking himself is whether there will be much left of GEC once European defence industry consolidation is fully under way. Marconi, the defence business and GEC's largest division, is likely to enter into various joint ventures. In two or three years, GEC may no longer be managing Marconi. Would a top industrialist like Sir Roger really want to chair a holding company? Or has Mr Simpson discussed with him plans for moves into new areas?

The appointment, when it comes, will contain some clues. But it is unlikely to drive up GEC's share price any further.

The board changes have already been factored into the price. To earn his controversial bonuses, Mr Simpson will have to change the portfolio not just the board.

Simpson will have to change the portfolio not just the board

Rolling stink

AN EXTRAORDINARY and none too fragrant story reaches me from Connex, the French-owned railway franchise operator in the South East in hot water this summer for cancelling 6,000 trains. Drivers are claiming the francs no longer stretch far enough to dress them. In the halcyon days of British Rail, the company could expect to be issued a uniform of five clean shirts and specially train-friendly shoes when they joined. Connex, not content in dressing its staff in circus-clown

yellow waistcoats, is giving them only two shirts — and no shoes at all. As a protest, some drivers are therefore wearing just two shirts every week, although they are balking at going around barefoot. This protest is providing an unhelpful addition to the usual on-board aroma of half-eaten burgers and tacky crisp packets. As the company slogan says: "With Connex, the journey is part of the experience."

THE Department of Trade and Industry has launched its own Website for builders, which will provide all the information the industry needs to operate in the information age. Except that after the first couple of days no one will turn up, having been sent off by the gaffer to work on another Web-site entirely.

Damascene

MORE news of Chris Jones, chairman of the Catholic Building Society and champion of mutuality. I reported yesterday his directorship of an investment trust dedicated to profiting from future demutualisations. It seems before the Catholic is was secretary of the Cheltenham & Gloucester, and worked hard on that society's conversion into a public company.

THE TIMES



CITY DIARY

He then acted as a consultant to the Bristol & West during its conversion. Clearly his own conversion to Catholicism, sorry, mutuality was a truly Damascene one.

At the double

I AM invited, by that kind American investment bank Merrill Lynch, to a global strategy conference at the Hilton on Park Lane tomorrow. I am also invited to another in Dublin, also tomorrow. What fun. But wait. The programme is the same. The speakers are the same. Merrill's analysts will be giving their views on the outlook for emerging Europe in London and simultaneously in Dublin! I ring for an explanation. The

young lady at the other end drops the phone. There has been a mistake, but no one can say how many wrong invites went out. So, to clear up any confusion, London is today, that is, Thursday. Dublin is tomorrow, that is Friday. A pleasure.

AMAZING corporate double-speak from Danka, which supplies photocopyers. The company has announced "a realignment of its senior management team." Analysis by "an internal task force" and, you guessed, "an outside management consulting team" has called for "a more rapid integration of the organisational structure" to offer "a seamless global organisation". The integration effort requires "a further realignment of its organisation". So they are sacking 600 people.

Tears lacking

ANDREW TEARE, Rank's chief executive, has annoyed some in the City because of his endlessly and inappropriately cheerful demeanour. Through profit warning after profit warning, at Rank and elsewhere, Teare belies his name and grins on. Yesterday Tony Marshall, managing director of the Butlins, announced the investment plans at the holiday sites. Stuck to the front of his prepared speech was a hand-written note, my spy reports. "Smile, be very enthusiastic and excited, this is great news." It was there to remind him.

Perhaps next time Rank slips up Teare could be provided with his own aide memoir: "Frown, look miserable. It's a profit warning."

Cloudy skies

WHILE on the subject, if Rank is going to spend £139 million tarring up Butlins, it could start by buying staff a dictionary. A reader sends me a topical snap from Skegness. An official notice warns that "cer-tain rides/attractions may be closed/cancelled due to incremental weather".

MARTIN WALLER



Andrew Teare has annoyed some by his cheerful demeanour



"I hadn't realised bulldozers were so expensive..."

Pittencrieff drafts in former managers of Clyde

By JENNIFER HANAWALL

THE former management team of Clyde Petroleum is to take the helm of the Pittencrieff Resources oil company.

Pittencrieff disclosed the move yesterday, along with details of a £463,000 payment to Terry Heneaghan, the chief executive who left Pittencrieff in June.

Mr Heneaghan departed after Gothic Energy Corporation, a US oil company, withdrew a £34.5 million takeover bid earlier this year. He had a three-year rolling contract and was paid £160,000 a year.

The incoming management team includes Malcolm Gourlay as non-executive chairman. Roy Franklin as chief executive, and Paul Davidson and Cuth McDowell as executive directors. After their reign at Clyde Petroleum, which ended with the successful bid by Gulf Canada Resources in February, the four are seen as well qualified to expand Pittencrieff's acquisition and exploration activities.

Mr Franklin said: "Geographically, I won't be tied to any areas, but we have the greatest experience in the North Sea, the Far East and Australia and I would be happy to do more work in those areas."

For the six months to June 30, Pittencrieff made a pre-tax loss of £99,000 after non-recurring exceptional items of £1.02 million, including £463,000 in severance costs relating to Mr Heneaghan.

Losses per share were 0.17p against earnings per share of 1.22p in the first half of 1996. Again, no interim dividend is to be paid. Turnover was £633 million, against £668 million.

Pittencrieff also announced a placing of 2,877,650 new ordinary shares at 60p to raise £1.7 million.

The City welcomed the new management, marking the shares up 6p to 62½p, a high for the year.



Ian Black, left, managing director, David Lawther, finance director, and Lynn Wilson have seen Wilson (Connolly)'s interim profits rise 30 per cent

Casino triggers French supermarkets store war

By OLIVER AUGUST

CASINO, the French supermarket group that rejected a takeover offer from its rival Promodes on Tuesday, yesterday took control of two other food retailers at a cost of Fr2.8 billion (£300 million) in a move to defend its independence.

The acquisition of Franprix and Leader Price from TLC Beatrice is said to make Casino the second-largest food chain in France and number one in Paris. The main Casino shareholders have said that they would under no circum-

stances sell their stakes to Promodes, which insisted that the bid was still on.

Christian Couvreur, the Casino chairman, said that he had no intention of linking up with a partner chain. "The group has strong potential to develop independently and is not looking for alliances," he said.

M Couvreur had been under pressure to unveil a new strategy in the face of growing consolidation in the sector. He said: "This is an important acquisition for Casino. It is

a key part of the growth strategy."

The acquisition is expected to be earnings enhancing this year. For 1998, Casino is forecasting a 12 per cent increase in earnings per share because of synergies.

Casino yesterday reported net interim profits up 39 per cent to Fr400 million. Franprix's and Leader Price's 657 outlets generated a joint operating profit of Fr318 million. The businesses are valued at Fr3.8 billion and Casino has an option

to buy the Fr1 billion stake. Jean-Charles Naouri and Antoine Guichard, who hold a total of 51 per cent of Casino shares, yesterday said that there was no price at which they would consider selling their stakes to Promodes.

M Naouri's Euris group controls Rallye, which holds 28 per cent of Casino and 36 per cent of the Casino voting rights. The Guichard family owns 7.9 per cent of Casino's capital and controls 15.3 per cent of the voting rights.

M Guichard, an heir to the Casino founder, said: "I completely and totally reject the tender offer, whatever the price." He said that he intended to remain a shareholder of Casino indefinitely. The Guichard family will meet on September 13 to discuss the group's future.

Paul-Louis Halley, the Promodes chairman, said Casino's purchases would not be an obstacle to Promodes's bid for Casino and Rallye.

He said: "Franprix is a dossier we have studied and for which we have also made a proposal. I trust Casino will have carried out its negotiations well."

Recovery lifts Wilson (Connolly)

By MARTIN BARROW

WILSON (CONNOLLY), the UK's fifth-largest house-builder, is benefiting from the revitalised housing market.

In the half year to June 30, the company sold 1,725 homes, 104 fewer than in the first half of 1996, but enjoyed a 6 per cent rise in average selling price, to £64,400.

The changing fortunes of the house market underpinned a 30 per cent rise in interim profits, to £10.4 million. There was a similar increase in earnings per share, to 3.5p. The dividend rises 10 per cent, to 1.5p, due on October 24.

Lynn Wilson, chairman, said that the recovery was stronger in southeast England and parts of East Anglia, with the ripple effect spreading out from London. Generally, prices in northern England and Scotland remained flat.

Mr Wilson said that net profit margins grew to 8.3 per cent, from 5.9 per cent. The combined effect of price and volume increases in the second half would produce further significant improvement in margins, he said. The forward order book at June 30 was similar in unit numbers to June 1996 but at sale prices 15 per cent up on a year ago.

The company has added 4,300 plots to take its landbank to 20,000 consented plots.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Windfall payouts lift James Beattie

JAMES BEATTIE, the provincial department stores group, said windfalls from building society conversions had offset the adverse effects of the Budget and interest rate rises. The group announced a 37 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £2.2 million for the six months to July 31, up from £1.6 million. The gain was achieved on an increase in sales of just 4.4 per cent to £43.6 million.

Sir Eric Pountain, the chairman, said: "The general retail climate has been boosted latterly by windfall payouts coming from the converting building societies and mutual insurers. The outcome of the General Election and the July Budget and higher interest rates have not caused any reduction in consumer confidence." The interim dividend rises to 2.5p, from 1.75p, payable from earnings of 3.6p a share, up from 2.6p.

Australian growth up

THE Australian economy accelerated in the first half of 1997 after a sluggish 1996, but economists said that stronger growth did not rule out a sixth cut in interest rates. Australian gross domestic product rose by 1.2 per cent in the June quarter, or 3.2 per cent higher over the past year. Official data showed. The annual growth rate was well up on the 1.9 per cent in the March quarter, and it was the first time growth has been above 3.0 per cent for a year.

Johnston at the double

JOHNSTON PRESS, the acquisitive local newspaper publisher, almost doubled its turnover in the six months to June 30, from £55.7 million to £100.6 million. Pre-tax profits were £19.4 million, up 54 per cent from £12.6 million, with earnings per share rising 40 per cent from 4.69p to 6.57p. An interim dividend of 1p (0.75) will be paid on November 7. The company, which saw an 8 per cent growth in advertising, said it had reduced gearing from 81 per cent to 68 per cent.

Air France quit threat

CHRISTIAN BLANC is considering resigning as chairman of Air France because of the Government's apparent change of heart over plans to privatise the state-owned airline. The future of Air France has been thrown back into the spotlight after Jean-Claude Gaysot, the Communist Transport Minister, ruled out the privatisation of the airline in an interview published this week, although he suggested there may be scope for some change in its capital structure.

Pillarcaisse deals

PILLARCAISSE, the joint venture between Pillar Property and Sitq International, has sold the freehold interest of its Weston Favell shopping centre to Tesco for £24.25 million. It is also to acquire the head leasehold interest of the Middleton Grange shopping centre in Hartlepool from Waxy Hartlepool for £54.5 million. The sale price on the Weston Centre represents a premium to its valuation at March 31 and an equivalent yield of about 7.75 per cent. The Hartlepool centre yield is 8.75 per cent.

Warning hits Syltone

SHARES in Syltone, the vehicle component group, fell 8p to 14½p after it said it was unlikely to meet City profit forecasts for the current year to March 31. Tony Clegg, chairman, told the annual meeting that, with sterling at current levels or higher, "it is difficult to see how our performance will meet current market expectations". Andrew Hartley is joining the board as finance director. He succeeds Mike Clewes, who has become group chief executive upon John Marsh's retirement.

ACCOUNTANCY

Let the boardroom beware

Neil Cowan says that Hampel's inaction may scupper directors

THE preliminary report of the Committee on Corporate Governance — the Hampel committee — has confirmed its well-traited commitment: no regulation. It could just as easily be: no progress.

The report states that business prosperity cannot be commanded. However, it seems rather negative to emphasise that there is no hard evidence to link success with good governance. And by opting for a broad-principles approach, the report will certainly appease its boardroom readers for whom the whole corporate governance process has been done to death and regulation in this area is anathema.

Hampel is right in stating that good governance cannot guarantee that malpractice and fraud will not occur. Presumably, however, the losers from the BCCI and Polly Peck debacles would rather have had robust governance structures and systems in place instead of the loose approaches that prevailed and, indeed, failed. No doubt, also, the pensioners and other stakeholders in the Robert Maxwell empire would be cynical on voluntary codes and broad principles as a means of ensuring openness, integrity and accountability.

Nonetheless, the report does move thinking forward in some areas.

There has been recognition at last that a company's inter-

nal control system should apply to all operational controls, not just financial controls. This is significant, since, from Cadbury onwards, there has been undue emphasis on financial control at the expense of total operational control. Lack of control in all operational areas can pose serious threats to a company's existence. Barings and NatWest Markets testify to that.

But who is to provide the board with the information it requires to ensure that internal control is operating as expected? Hampel points out that the board is dependent on the form, timing and quality of the information it receives. The report emphasises that boards should not rely purely on what is volunteered by management. Rather than being seen as an indictment of secretive or poor management practices, perhaps this should be construed as a *cri de coeur* for a conduit of objective, independent advice. Where better to get this advice than from a qualified and experienced head of internal audit. As a major contributor to good internal control and sound governance, it is disappointing to see that, as with Cadbury, the important role of internal audit is left as a discretionary function.

The external auditor may identify deficiencies in standards of corporate governance but this will be after the event and cannot make good any



Neil Cowan says an emphasis on no action may backfire

faulty work of a board of directors. External auditors have no direct or executive role to play in a company's approach to governance. It seems at odds with the intent of disclosure requirements to constrain the auditors in reporting their views on internal control privately to the directors. Hardly in the best traditions of openness. Nor is there any guarantee that the external auditors will get it right. They may well be the proper people to comment on standards of financial control, but does their training and experience qualify them to advise on other areas of control? The role

of the external auditor cannot substitute for good, independent internal advice.

Hampel also considers risk management to be a part of the board's responsibility in setting up a system of internal control. This is a welcome restatement of that part of a board's prime responsibility for devising a strategy that will ensure the company's continued existence. No one can expect clairvoyance from a board of directors but a sound structure of risk management, designed to identify, assess and evaluate potential risks at all levels of operation, will go a long way to providing protec-

tion against the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.

Important as non-executive directors are, it nonetheless seems to be excessive to suggest that there be a leader of the non-executive director group. Anyone who has been a part of political machinations at any level, either local or central, will know that this proposal would be the kiss of death for any cohesive board. A better recipe for boardroom splits would be hard to find. If there is a need for a non-executive *primus inter pares*, it might be better to consider having the same non-executive director chair all three of the audit, remuneration and nominations committees. This would provide continuity of procedure and a consistent conduit of information to the board.

It is difficult to see anyone getting excited about the Hampel report. In going for broad principles — many of which are simply Cadbury and Greenbury revisited — the report has allowed boards of directors to breathe easily.

Or has it? Perhaps this very emphasis on no regulation will prove to be a downfall. A reforming government may well consider that no progress is not good enough. Boardrooms beware!

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The trouble with dumping clients

"THE big firms", said the senior partner of one of the leading medium-sized firms this week, "are dumping an awful lot of dross." This is not how the large firms normally describe their clients.

But life is good within the firms at the moment and they are using a prosperous period to get rid of clients that are, to put it politely, below par. In other words there is a clearout going on of clients whose business practices do not measure up.

That is fine. It is always time that accounting firms both sharpen up their own businesses and insist that clients which perpetually indulge in the dodgy of financial practices sort themselves out. Dropping a client ought to be a salutary experience for the client.

The problem is that audit is a statutory obligation. One auditor's expelled client is another's business opportunity. And in the end, even with the most disreputable of clients, someone has to take them on.

What is required is a clearer way of letting the facts be known. And what is standing in the way, as so often in business life, are the lawyers. Auditors can stand up at the annual general meeting and give shareholders a flavour of what they think is wrong. They can describe directors' wrongdoing.

They could express their misgivings about financial reporting that seeks to mislead rather than explain. They could point out what problematic liabilities have vanished into an off-balance sheet scheme.

But the likelihood is that the auditors will do nothing of that sort. Partly it is simply a matter of time. Standing up at an annual general meeting and trying to explain specific problems or give a warning of more general worries requires lengthy, time-consuming and costly consultations with lawyers beforehand to agree a text. Then there is the flak which will fly when the auditors go public. "You will," said one prominent auditor I spoke to this week, "end up covered in mud flung by the chairman and the board of directors."

For all those reasons auditors tend to shy away from telling the world what they think of any clients that are starting to stray from the straight and narrow. The traditional route in such situations is to try to influence

This also frees the auditor from the possibility of another type of legal wrangle. If

the auditor goes public with doubts and the client's share price tumbles as a result it would be quite possible for shareholders to reward their guardians, the auditors that report on their behalf, with a writ for the losses on their investment.

It is no wonder that auditors try to sort out such conflict from behind closed doors. As well as the obvious legal threats there are the difficulties involved in communicating doubts about the client they are dumping to the new incoming auditors.

It is a problem that is going to worsen. The American experience shows this clearly. The dumping of high-risk clients is escalating. Analysts' figures show that the Big Six accounting firms dumped 92 publicly traded companies last year. By April this year a further 30 had gone. Arthur Andersen alone had got rid of 47 such clients since 1994. Price Waterhouse a similar 46. It is a trend that is still being driven by the threat of litigation.

In the UK the problem has yet to reach that sort of scale. And Deloitte & Touche suggested some measures last week that might ease the situation and strengthen the auditor's hand against recalcitrant clients. Martin Scicluna, Deloitte & Touche chairman, suggested that the law should be changed "to give protection to outgoing auditors who describe their concerns in good faith to their potential successors".

For Scicluna it seemed essential that "it should be a requirement for any auditor giving up office from a listed company, or other public interest body, to hold in-depth discussions with prospective auditors". In practice this already happens in most cases. But it tends to be an unofficial, anecdotal and ad hoc process. This is fine to tip the incoming auditors the wink. But it is useless if firm pressure is to be brought on the client.

We are back to the old dilemma of being employed by the shareholders but being paid, in reality, by the directors. The lines of responsibility are blurred. The real answer would be for auditors to be appointed by an independent state-run body. But the legal threat from shareholders over a sliding share price would still exist. And such a body would be inefficient.

In an ideal world, auditors would ignore the legal threats and stick to their public duty. But as one prominent auditor put it this week: "We are not paid for our public duty; we are only sued over it."



ROBERT BRUCE

Elephant stunt is truncated

TIMELY reminders from the Inland Revenue to return self-assessment forms were a casualty of the sombre events of the week. The arrival of Hector the Inspector at Somerset House astride an elephant to dramatise the importance of not forgetting the forms was deemed to be "inappropriate". And Hector's reluctant assistant standing by with bucket

and shovel was also stood down.

Workout

CIPFA, the public sector accounting body, has not been idle during the summer holidays. It has been checking out the nation's swimming pools, sports and leisure centres. And in its *Charges For Leisure*

Services 1997-98 survey tells some horrific tales. Local authorities, by and large, have cut their spending on such things while whacking up the prices. Since 1990, while retail prices have risen 25 per cent, the cost of using a football pitch or pitch and putt has doubled. Swimming charges have doubled, as have adult seven-day season tickets for

golf. The only good thing is that presumably the CIPFA researchers have become super-fit from their efforts, even if light of pocket.

Leg pulling

BAKER TILLY is noted for its down-to-earth and practical advice, particularly on tax. Take its latest client newslet-

ter. It points out that the entire UK tax legislation is now available on one CD-Rom.

The good thing about the new version, says the firm, "is that it is compact enough to let you load it all on to your laptop, and then use the CD as a mat to put your coffee on." And there is also good advice for people still lumbered with the old books. "You still need something to prop the leg of the desk up with."

ROBERT BRUCE

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

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Equities reduce earlier gains

TRADING PERIOD: Settlement takes place five business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

1997	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES												
490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490
491	491	491	491	491	491	491	491	491	491	491	491	491
492	492	492	492	492	492	492	492	492	492	492	492	492
493	493	493	493	493	493	493	493	493	493	493	493	493
494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494
495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495
496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496
497	497	497	497	497	497	497	497	497	497	497	497	497
498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498	498
499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499
500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500

1997	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High
BANKS												
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110

1997	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High
BREWERIES, PUBS & REST												
111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120

1997	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High
BUILDING & CONSTRUCT												
121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130

1997	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High
ELECTRICITY												
131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140

1997	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High
ELECTRONIC & ELECT												
141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141
142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
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148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149
150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150

1997	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High
BUILDING MATERIALS												
151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153
154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157
158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159
160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160

1997	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High
CHEMICALS												
161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161
162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162
163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163
164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167
168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169
170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170

1997	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High
DISTRIBUTORS												
171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171
172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172
173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173
174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
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178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178
179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179
180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180

1997	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High
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182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182
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264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264
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267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267
268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268
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270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
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THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

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A comic cross to bear: Simon Coates's desperate sibling, Antipholus of Ephesus, confronts Leo Winger's evangelical cultist conjuror, Pinch

Twin peaks of feeling

As you enter the Young Vic, you see a grimy, sweaty man in shirt and braces manacled to a grille at the centre of the stage. This is Christopher Saul's Aegon of Syracuse, under sentence of death for having ventured into Ephesus, a city hostile to his own. As he proceeds to explain at length, he has been obsessively seeking the son who is himself searching for his long-lost mother and twin brother. It is a dour, off-putting opening to what is generally regarded as Shakespeare's slightest comedy, and some directors have gone so far as to eviscerate it.

At any rate, few have integrated it successfully with the hilarious confusions that follow. When Ian Judge directed the play for the RSC four years

ago, he made the first scene and the play proper as different as they could be, setting the one in a grim, airless prison and transforming the other into the sort of airy, healing dream. David might have concocted it if he had gone into partnership with Chirico. That was a brilliant solution to the evening's problems, but Tim Supple has come up with a still bolder one. By making the search for twins an emotional and spiritual as much as a comical affair, he has deepened the comedy and gone far towards reconciling its internal opposites.

This time, the missing son's wish to find his twin has become an inner need verging on compulsion. Indeed, Richard Bowman brings unusual weight and gravity to the lines in which Antipholus of Syra-

THEATRE

The Comedy of Errors

Young Vic

cuse declares that he cannot find happiness because he feels like a drop of water seeking a fellow drop in a vast ocean. And when you meet his brother, Simon Coates's Antipholus of Ephesus, you cannot regard the lookalike goatees, shirts, socks and suede shoes as comic devices only. Again and again you feel this mystery so often associated with twins.

But Supple draws on more than this in his efforts to enrich the evening. Though the costumes are modern, and

the set simply an old wall with a door in the middle, he invites us also to feel the mystery of Ephesus, city of witches, sorcerers and, as represented here by the conjuror Pinch and his followers, weird evangelical cultists. In front of the stage, three musicians drift about on a Turkish carpet, singing Eastern chants and making Eastern noises with the help of a zorb, a balafon, a siter, and a saw. Largely as a result, there seems to be a connection between this early comedy and Shakespeare's great late romances, notably Pericles, with its partings, losses, quests and reconciliations.

The evening is not an unequivocal success. Maybe Supple asks more of the play than it can always bear. The more farcical encounters—as

when a baffled Syracuse Antipholus finds himself saddled with an impudent wife, denied his own money and then given his brother's jewellery, and—seemingly plunged into a world of madmen—would probably be funnier in a lighter, brighter production. The acting, especially from the women, is not always top-notch—though Dan Milne and Eric Maughan, skinkheads in shorts, make plenty of the play's twin servants, the two Dromios.

But when brothers, mother and father finally come together, you will feel the magic and may even be moved. How often does *The Comedy of Errors* have the texture and clout to accomplish that?

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

Visits to the Proms by great orchestras of the world traditionally draw full houses, but for the first of the Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra's two concerts this week the Albert Hall was far from bursting at the seams. In spite of the Amsterdamers' gloriously cultivated sound and the reputation of their chief conductor, Riccardo Chailly, in late-Romantic music, perhaps an all-Richard Strauss programme really is perceived as being too much of a not-so-good thing.

Indeed, this programme of three works from Strauss's first period would certainly have been too much under a lesser musician than Chailly, but he even managed to make something of the Prelude to Act 1 of the composer's first opera, *Güntram*. This long-winded parade of sub-Wagnerian leitmotifs gives only the odd

Don Quixote rides to the rescue of Strauss

glimpse of Strauss's mature style, and his evocation of the knight Guntram's high-mindedness did not persuade the orchestra to play at its most inspired. Still, the silken strings and dark woodwinds were a treat to hear. Here, and especially in the account of *Death and Transfiguration* that followed, the sound of the full orchestra was refreshingly free of bombast and far from overwhelming. By to-

BBC PROMS

Concertgebouw Orch./Chailly

Albert Hall/Radio 3

day's Straussian standards the Concertgebouw Orchestra is of modest size. It is an original "period" orchestra, albeit one that plays on modern instruments. In *Death and Transfiguration*, textures were airy, and Chailly shaped a performance in which the dying protagonist's reminiscences were as vividly characterised as the agitation and pain.

As an antidote to this score's sickly

convulsions, *Don Quixote*, one of the composer's most likeable and humane works, followed after the interval. Chailly conducted with wonderful transparency, making gleeful delight in the adventures of Cervantes's immortal characters and bringing sunny Mediterranean humour to even those passages where the Bavarian Strauss took a little heavily.

Maybe the absence of any well-known solo cellist had kept some members of the public away, but the orchestra supplied both soloists from within its ranks and the result was a well-integrated performance. Ken Hackett's viola depicted the scampering sickle Sancho Panza well, and the cellist Godfried Hoogeveen, good as the quizzical Don, was at his eloquent best in the serenity of the epilogue.

JOHN ALLISON

LONDON

ONE PROMS The conductor for the Proms brings his authoritative touch to the concert's centenary celebration, the BBC Proms, the BBC's 50th anniversary, and the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic. One of the performances is presented by the young period players.

Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, SW7 (0171-259 9212). Tonight: 7pm (S).

CANTERBURY TALES New version by Richard Massie of what the 14th-century tales, the *Canterbury Tales*, and the *Canterbury Tales* are.

New End, 27 New End, Hampstead, NW3 (0171-764 0022). Opening tonight: 7.30pm. Mon-Sat: 7.30pm. Sun: 3.30pm. Until Sept 28.

CHIPS WITH EVERYTHING First of a series of plays about the life of a young man who is a member of the Royal Court Theatre.

National (Lyttelton) South Bank, SE1 (0171 508 2252). Opening tonight: 7.30pm.

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TODAY'S CHOICE

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Mark Hargre

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A distinct dearth in Venice

Geoff Brown goes in search of excellence at the venerable film festival... and finds the tango

"JUST act normal, right?" she says as a pick-up truck rumbles by in Bob Gosse's *Niagara*, a less-than-wonderful American independent movie. Normal. Right. She is a sufferer from Tourette's syndrome, prone to violence, twitches and compulsive behaviour. He bleeds from a gunshot wound. Stewie about on the grass verge behind are pills, alcohol, and their wrecked car.

But Venice's Film Festival, now in its 54th edition, has always followed its own definition of normality. The festival boss is new (Felice Laudadio), but many old problems remain. Reforms to the parent body, the Biennale, are planned, but not implemented. Crowd control is poor. Money is scarce.

So far, excellent films have been rare too: a situation possibly exacerbated by Laudadio's decision to steer away from the "name" directors recently favoured towards the young and the risky. Not that there was anything obscure about the opening night's film, Woody Allen's *Deconstructing Harry*, a black comedy about an immature, tormented, sex-obsessed writer, had unspooled by the time I arrived, though there was still a chance to see the director stripped bare in *Wild Man Blues*, a documentary charting the 1996 European tour of Allen and his jazz band. The music-making itself, New Orleans in style, is

pleasant but unremarkable. What makes Barbara Kopple's film compelling is the footage of Allen's parade through Europe's great hotels. Soon Yi Previn prominent by his side. Morose and childish, he expounds on his troubles with the shower mat. He treats his waiting fans, even the band, to the most cursory of conversations. He's half teenage brat, half old curmudgeon; a fascinating portrait.

Mike Figgis's latest, *One Night Stand*, entered in competition, met with a mixed reception. Some found it too unbelievable and commercial. The more discerning looked beyond the star names and the coincidences to find a dynamic, carefully nuanced account of a chance affair and its aftermath.

Wesley Snipes is a commercial director who enjoys one night with Nastassja Kinski during a trip to New York. Both are married. Fate reunites them one year later, round the bedside of Snipes's best friend (Robert Downey Jr). If this does indeed sound like magazine fiction, there is nothing trite about Figgis's unravelling of masked feelings, or the charged dialogue and atmospheric visuals. This is the work of a film-maker in firm control.

So, in a way, is *Keep Cool*, the latest from Zhang Yimou, though it is a pity the West's favourite Chinese director chose to display his authority by shooting the entire film



Tongue in cheek approach? Nastassja Kinski and Wesley Snipes get embroiled in a chance affair in *One Night Stand*

with a lurching, hand-held camera. The jittery images match the temper of the main characters, a love-love book-seller and a researcher aggrieved over his damaged computer, but this does not lessen audience discomfort. As a comedy, *Keep Cool* is shrill

and unfunny; and as a Zhang Yimou film, it is a big disappointment.

There have been some British films, presented in a section called "British Renaissance". Out of eight titles, three are drawn from famous novels; one is from a play,

directed by the dramatist Jez Butterworth's *Mojo*; and another, *Wilde*, featuring Stephen Fry, coasts along on the eminence of Oscar Wilde. The purely cinematic British original is still hard to find.

Carine Adler's *Under the Skin* (previously at Edinburgh) impressed many with its European sensibility and powerful exploration of grief. The quirkiest British exhibit, however, played outside the national sidebar. This was Sally Potter's *The Tango Lesson*, her first film since she took Venice by surprise with *Orlando* in 1992. It has every hallmark of a hideously indulgent work. The director takes the lead role. It is a film about making a film. But right from the stunning opening images, Potter persuades us to share her emotions as a film-maker finding relief from a Hollywood project by learning the tango with an Argentine master, Pablo Veron.

Trained as a professional

dancer, Potter handles the tango's hesitations and teases with aplomb. As an actress she is less polished, though her awkwardness is crucial in a film that deals with crossing boundaries, and learning to cope with the push and pull that characterise loving relationships and artistic creation. By the end you want to master the tango too.

The strongest of the "Renaissance" line-up so far has been *Regeneration* from Gillies Mackinnon. This powerful version of Pat Barker's novel set during the First World War begins with a bang in the trenches, then settles down to subtle interplay between patients and doctors at the Craiglockhart Hospital for shell-shocked soldiers. Jonathan Pryce excels as the neurologist Dr Rivers; James Wilby is unusually good as Siegfried Sassoon, war hero and pacifist.

The festival ends on Saturday.

NEW ON VIDEO

Cruise with a conscience

JERRY MAGUIRE
Columbia TriStar, 15, 1996
HARD to imagine a Tom Cruise character having a conscience, but his sports PR agent does. Fired from his job, he must start from zero with just one client (scene-stealing Cuba Gooding Jr) and a female assistant (Renee Zellweger) to help him to reorientate his soul. Not every minute is wisely spent in this lengthy movie, but writer-director Cameron Crowe knows enough about human behaviour to fill the broad sweep with telling moments. Available to rent.

COMBAT AMERICA

Orbit Screen Classics, E, 1944
EVER wanted to know how Clark Gable spent the Second World War? This curious relic fills you in: he helped to make training and propaganda films like this. It follows America's 351st Bomber Group from training in Colorado to operational status over here at the Peterborough airbase. Stilted footage on the ground is followed by actual combat raids over Germany, all shot in Technicolor. Gable narrates and talks occasionally on screen to the crew. The film was primarily meant for internal use by the US Air Corps.

JULIA HAS TWO LOVERS

VCI, 15, 1991
BEFORE David Duchovny appeared in *The X-Files* he was just one of many young actors who looked vaguely handsome, barely opened their mouths when they talked, and played in low-budget movies like this. He is one of Julia's lovers, a

stranger who dials her telephone number and keeps on talking. The other is her live-in lover, Canadian filmmaker Bashar Shbib explores the situation in his patented style of semi-improvised comedy. Uneven and thin, but sparks sometimes fly. Daphne Kaver, co-writer of the script, is Julia.

THE PHANTOM

CIC, 12, 1996
ANOTHER comic-strip hero from the Thirties knows enough about human behaviour to fill the broad sweep with telling moments. Available to rent.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

For Guild, 18, 1995
DISMISSED factory worker John Travolta claims justice from his employee, Harry Belafonte. In a world where blacks have the money and power and whites are the underdogs. The novelty initially provokes and amuses. But Desmond Nakano, directing for the first time, paints his reverse picture so broadly that its resonance fades as the plot plods on. Both Travolta and Belafonte give solid performances; not solid enough, though, to realise the film's potential. Available to rent.

GEOFF BROWN



Tom Cruise and Cuba Gooding Jr in *Jerry Maguire*

NEW CLASSICAL CDs: Korean soprano, Sibelius symphonies and Scarlatti

VOCAL

John Higgins

SUMI JO

Bel canto

Erato 0630 17590-2 ***, £15.49

THIS recital has the Korean soprano tip-toeing into early Joan Sutherland territory. She is fully at ease trilling away in *O luce di quest'anima*, Linda di Chamounix's big aria from Donizetti's opera of the same name. And there is similar dazzle in the little song from *Crispino e la comare* by the Ricci brothers, which Sutherland and Bonyng together helped the world to rediscover. But four Bellini items are more variable. The *potenza* from *Puritani* is a pushover for Sumi Jo, and she manages to put a wistful thread into her soprano for *Qui la voce* from the same opera. But arias from *Donizetti* and *Capuleti* are less successful. Sumi Jo's emotional range comes out as limited: the joyful is insufficiently joyful and the tearful not tearful enough. In Giulietta's *Ohi quante volte* she sounds positively moony, one of the commonest crit-

cisms of Sutherland early on. Sumi Jo's desire to move on to ladies' gussets than lovesick little girls is understandable and she makes a good shot at the closing scene of Act I from *La traviata*. A stronger conductor than Giuliano Carella would help — and so would a booklet without blank and missing pages.

ORCHESTRAL

Barry Millington

SIBELIUS

Symphonies Nos 1 & 4

Lahti SO/Vänskä

BIS CD 861 ***. £14.99

OSMO Vänskä's skills as a Sibelius conductor are being increasingly recognised in Britain, with his recent cycle of the symphonies in Scotland and his account of the mighty Kullervo Symphony at the Proms. Now comes the sixth instalment of his Sibelius series with the excellent Lahti Symphony Orchestra (the second devoted to the symphonies).

Vänskä's reading of the austere Fourth Symphony makes less of incidental detail than some, but in its overall

shape and control of tension it is most impressive, rising to climaxes of rugged, primal grandeur.

If his Fourth is broad and patient, his First is urgent. The accented triplets of the first movement are spat out as though Vänskä is determined to desensitise the Teikokovskian passion, while the end of the Scherzo sounds like bursts of gunfire. Alongside this bellicose tendency is a tender, intimate strain, best in the slow movement.

The recorded sound is up to BIS's highest standards: well balanced, vibrant sonorous.

CHORAL

Hilary Finch

SCARLATTI

Stabat Mater, etc

The Sixteen/Christophers

Collins Classics 15042 ***. £14.99

THE keyboard works of Domenico Scarlatti are scarcely short of advocates these days, but his choral writing continues to remain more elusive. The Sixteen redress the balance with a disc characterised by their typically light blend

and supple phrasing, and dominated by the 25-minute, ten-part *Stabat Mater* that the composer wrote between 1715 and 1719 in Rome.

Harry Christophers, directing, enjoys its cunning shifts of harmony and tempo, by turn plangent, meditative, bewildered and ecstatic. It is daring stuff by comparison with the gently archaic mass setting of the *Missa Breve: La Stella*, given an equally gentle performance surprised only by flights of solo voices and a haunting, unaccompanied *Cibavit eos Dominus* verse.

The disc is completed by a bright C major *Te Deum*, frisking along above a springing organ bass line, and a suave performance of the hymn-like *Iste Confessor* accompanied by organ and theorbo and lit by Libby Crabtree's childlike soprano.

★ Worth hearing
★★ Worth considering
★★★ Worth buying

CDs reviewed in *The Times* can be ordered from the Times Music Shop on 0345 023498

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THE TIMES THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 4 1997

NEW MOVIES: Geoff Brown sees Billy Connolly help to rehabilitate an honourable genre with the excellent *Mrs Brown*

The Big Yin in balance with his yang

On paper, *Mrs Brown* does not stir great enthusiasm. Consider the film's credentials. The material seems the stuff of a hundred prestige British ventures, where famous actors wear mutton-chop whiskers or crinolines galore and poodle around country homes pretending to be characters from Austen, Trollope, or the pages of British history.

True, the main players, Judi Dench and Billy Connolly, form an intriguing, odd pair; as intriguing, indeed, as the couple they play. Dench is Queen Victoria, doused in grief in the 1860s after the death of her beloved Prince Albert. Connolly's John Brown is her steadfast if brusque Highland servant, who moves south to chivy her out of her gloom. But no expectations rise on hearing the name of the writer, Jeremy Brock, or the director, John Madden, both practised TV hands. We fear a dull, respectable time.

In fact, *Mrs Brown* is something special. While never escaping the visual restrictions of the genteel costume drama, Madden's film forces our attention with its concentrated focus, emotional subtlety, humour and depth. For all the royal ritual at Osborne House, the banquets, the meetings, the flunkeys at the ready, this is an intimate story. We examine two people, so different in rank, but united by love, loyalty and respect. Victoria is used to being approached with kid gloves through the labyrinth of protocol. Brown calls her "woman".

Under his guidance, she takes exercise, she smiles and rediscovers pleasure in life. The court takes umbrage. Rumours of scandalous intimacy spread, while Benjamin Disraeli, the Prime Minister, seeks to use Brown's influence over the Queen for his own ends. In Antony Sher's mischievous performance, all rolling eyes and sly smiles, theatrical camp intrudes.

But Connolly's John Brown is rock-solid: no comic mannerisms infect this devoted servant who strides proudly yet tenderly by his Queen's side, until whisky or intrigue pull him down. Judi Dench's Victoria brings no comparable revelation. She

is, as expected, excellent, suggesting the tussle between instinct and tradition, heart and head, with a tightening of the mouth or a narrowing of the eyes. Around her, crack troops of character actors do their duty as royal siblings and court machinery, among them Geoffrey Palmer's private secretary and Richard Pasco's physician. Britain may have lost the Empire, but we know how to resurrect it for the movies.

Mrs Brown
Curzon Mayfair
PG, 103 mins
Unusually subtle
costume drama

**Night Falls
on Manhattan**
Warner West End
15, 113 mins
Sidney Lumet
back on form

**Austin Powers:
International
Man of Mystery**
Warner West End
15, 96 mins
Wayward spoof of
Swinging Sixties

L'Appartement
Renoir, 15, 116 mins
Ebullient French
divertissement

Mrs Brown succeeds primarily because of the skilful handling of director, writer and cast. But there are other possible reasons, worth musing over. Canally, the film makes the trappings of the heritage movie — class divisions, etiquette, the importance of surface appearances — part of its very subject. Queen Victoria is not alone in being brought back to life in *Mrs Brown*; a whole genre is resuscitated.

In these days of overkill and stylistic frenzy, there is something calming about Sidney Lumet. His films can be uneven: he made *The Wiz* and sent Melanie Griffith among New York's Hasidic Jews in *A Stranger Among Us*. But with congenial material and a carefully chosen cast, as in *Night Falls on Manhattan* (his fourth film in as many years), Lumet can seem the last

bastion of classical American movie-making.

There are no frills here, no ritzzy action; just clean, observant photography, predominantly in New York locations. Nothing obscures the characters, the situation and the moral quagmire. Lumet is fascinated by morals, and these district attorneys, lawyers, drug dealers and veteran cops have a great many issues to wade through. Particularly Andy Garcia, a new assistant DA who makes the headlines prosecuting the drug dealer who shot his father, a veteran cop, during a stakeout.

Naive and idealistic, Garcia eventually becomes DA himself, just in time to face evidence of police corruption and a forged arrest warrant stained with blood. Family ties and professional loyalties are put to the test. The script has its pockets of hokum, but there is nothing frivolous about Lumet's treatment of it.

The cast, by and large, is well up to the scrutiny of Lumet's camera, although Garcia's character could do with filling out: how could a former street cop, from a family of cops, keep his idealism untainted? At first Ian Holm jars as his father: with so many Irish-American actors walking the streets, it seems perverse to hand the part to a Brit who needs the help of a dialogue coach. But Holm's intensity wins the day.

Austin Powers: International Man of Mystery more than lives up to its silly title. This is a spoof of the 1960s spy romps, couched in the swirling candyfloss colours and jaunty hedonism that characterised Swinging London. Cryogenically frozen in 1967, Powers — fashion photographer by day, spy by night — returns to do battle with his resurrected nemesis, Dr Evil, still bent on world domination.

Mike Myers (Wayne of *Wayne's World*) assumes both roles with verve. For the first, he struts in florid gear, Michael Caine's glasses and protruding teeth, the words "Groovy, baby!" never far from his lips. For the second he dons a Nehru jacket, bald head, scar and petulant sneer. The role of Powers's leather-clad assistant is assumed by

Elizabeth Hurley, no less: a feast for the eyes, perhaps, but a pain for anyone listening to her deliver dialogue.

Much of the initial fun comes from the culture clash when Powers and Dr Evil meet the 1990s and must wrestle with different values. But Myers's script never makes any distinction between good jokes and bad: director Jay Roach flings both around with abandon. One minute we watch with delight as Dr Evil and his son struggle in group therapy; the next, we are back to basic lavatory humour.

Rejuvenation arrives with *L'Appartement*, an ebullient French divertissement from a new and promising writer and director, Gilles Mimouni. Lovelorn twentysomethings

tie themselves in knots in a Paris of rooftop apartments, staircases, streets and cafes, all lovingly crafted in the studio. Time slips between the present and the past as Vincent Cassel's Max, on the verge of marriage, attempts to locate a lost girlfriend.

Mimouni loves playing with the building blocks of narratives: note the recurrence of significant objects, from a set of keys and red high-heeled shoes to a woman's powder compact. But his intellectual games never squeeze out human feeling and the cast, including Romane Bohringer and Jean-Philippe Écoffey, make us share every moment of yearning or torment. Only the French could create a movie such as this.



A touch of class: Billy Connolly as John Brown and Judi Dench as Queen Victoria in John Madden's subtle, humorous and deep *Mrs Brown*

'A royal banquet'

Every week, young film fans discuss the latest releases...

MRS BROWN

Damian Samuels, 20: James Bond's boss and the Big Yin in a costume drama? Implausible, but the result is a superior royal banquet.

Sarah Crook, 18: The two lead performances are marvellous, but the supporting cast — led by Antony Sher and Geoffrey Palmer — deserves equal praise.

Leslie Isaiah Thomas, 19: It shows how a film can be highly entertaining without having to resort to sex or violence.

Deborah Staines, 18: A touching, beautiful movie. Extremely fine performances from Dench and Connolly in a film for the whole family.

AUSTIN POWERS: INTERNATIONAL MAN OF MYSTERY

Damian: Bond spoof meets a Cliff Richard movie full of guns, gags and girls, with a soundtrack that will have you rocking in your seat.

Sarah: Worthy of vintage Mel Brooks.

Leslie: A scream from start to finish, but Liz Hurley proves she really can't act for toffee.

Deborah: One of the funniest



films ever. Myers and Hurley light up the screen.

NIGHT FALLS ON MANHATTAN

Damian: Some finely tuned acting and a great finale.

Sarah: Ian Holm and Andy Garcia act their socks off.

Leslie: Extraordinarily emotional performances.

Deborah: A gripping tale that constantly surprises. Go see it.

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Peter Ackroyd on the progress of the ultimate Cockney rebel: the unorthodox life, hectic times and biting art of William Hogarth

William Hogarth was forged in the crucible of London. Born in 1697, his infant world comprised a great hospital and an even greater prison, the roar of Bartholomew Fair as well as the bellow of the shambles. When Jenny Uglow writes of this "brash artist from Smithfield" who became "the votary of an ideal" she is charting the progress of a true Cockney genius. The sorrows of the city were never far from him, even in childhood. His father was arrested for debt and imprisoned in the Fleet, and it seems likely that this early catastrophe sent Hogarth raging into the world. At the age of 16, he moved to Leicester Fields as an engraver's apprentice, but he had already found the landscape of his imagination.

Almost at once he began to characterise and caricature the life in the streets around him, and his first commercial engravings testify to his urban spirit as well as his own particular vision; they are pugnacious, opportunistic and caustic but they are also satires upon the forms of modish fashion and facile cosmopolitanism which ignore genius closer to home.

So he was trying to assert his own worth: he was an artist who combined energy with ambition and who promoted himself with as much skill as he caricatured others. He always seized the main chance, and the cash which came with it. He was truly inspired.

HOGARTH
By Jenny Uglow
Faber, £25
ISBN 0 571 16996 1

HOGARTH AND HIS TIMES
By David Bindman
British Museum Press, £20
ISBN 0 7141 2614 4

An artist drawn to life itself



Breathing life into satire: detail from Hogarth's engraving *The Company of Undertakers* (1737)

where the extremes of the human condition meet, solemn and farcical, tender and pantomimic. Of course he was derided by the more obtuse critics, but Charles Lamb saw the point when he associated Hogarth with Shakespeare and Chaucer: we in turn may mention Dickens and Defoe.

At the age of 34 he had, as Jenny Uglow puts it, "become news". Good art is news that stays news, to paraphrase Ezra Pound, and

Uglow's voluminous and colourful account emphasises the extent to which Hogarth combined the most detailed realism with moral and even spiritual intent. The events and the people of the day can be immediately recognised, in streets which were familiar to his contemporaries; and yet they are also the emblems of a self-conscious and elaborate art. Hogarth was created by the city, but in turn he brought it back to life. *A Rake's Progress*

and *A Harlot's Progress* are the prime materials for any mythology of London.

That is why Uglow's biography is suffused with local and historical detail. She depicts the city at close hand, almost as if she herself has been wandering through Hogarth's engravings. The real life of the period — drunken, violent riotous — is thereby revealed in scenes which show the world both as carnival and as prison. On the

print *Cruelty in Perfection*. Uglow notes that the affair takes place in Thavies Inn, and describes the posters for cock-fighting and wrestling plastered upon the walls. She also mentions the fact that one of the fighters thus advertised had in fact been hanged two weeks before the print was published. That is the kind of detail needed in any account of Hogarth.

There is also a certain nervous fever, or delirium, which seems to follow in the wake of the artist's own progress. He was short, energetic, impatient, and always brightly dressed. In some respects he was the quintessential Londoner — irreverent, pugnacious, opportunistic and publicly mad. He was assertive but easily wounded, irritable and insecure. He was also as Uglow puts it, "quick off the mark, taking set-backs as a spur".

This was nowhere more evident than in his financial dealings and, as a contemporary somewhat caustically put it, he managed "to be well paid beyond most others of the same profession". He distributed his own prints, for example, neatly cutting out the "middle man" with as much skill as he caught hold of the fashions and fascinations of the moment.

Yet all the time he had ambitions grander than that of obtaining

public favour. He became the champion of a specifically national art, and saw himself as an artist who could create work greater than that of the Italian masters. He was, fortunately, also very practical. He was instrumental in passing a copyright act, and he established an academy supposed to foster an "English school" of history painting.

But he, of all people, could never have followed any academic line. He would never be "told" what to do, as Uglow emphasises, and he remained defiantly unorthodox until the end. All his life he moved between disorder and order, in every sense contrasting English "freedom" with continental formality; it is a preoccupation found in his wonderful theoretical essay, *Analysis of Beauty*, which celebrates the Englishness of English art two centuries before Pevsner.

Yet perhaps it is instructive to turn back to his birthplace. The tradespeople and shopkeepers of Smithfield are, even to this day, more acerbic and assertive than their counterparts elsewhere in London — principally because they are surrounded by the meat of slaughtered animals. It is this very local flavour, with its universal implications which Hogarth himself understood and represented. This "gross, uncultivated man", as one contemporary put it, was also a great visionary.

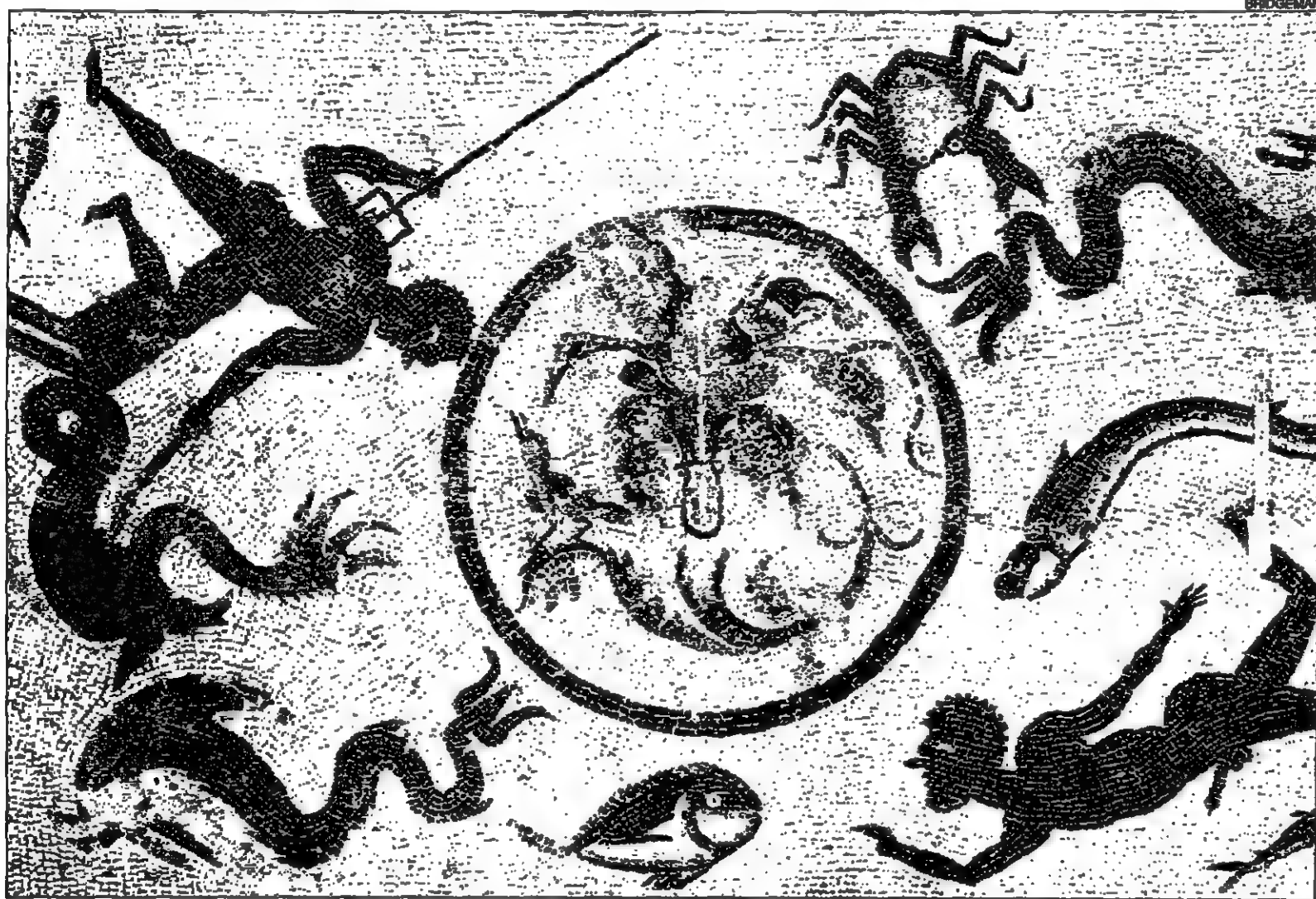
Out from under the volcano

Peter Stothard
on Pompeii's
race against
time, tourists
and tunnellers

In the years after Pompeii was buried under the ash of Vesuvius it was not altogether forgotten. Modern tourists who battle their way through today might be comforted to know that their predecessors were enduring similar discomfort almost from the August day in AD 79 when the town left the map of southern Italy and began its journey into the imagination of the world.

Some of the first people to hack their way through the streets and houses may have themselves been survivors of the eruption or relatives of the dead returning to salvage their lost legacies. Some of the skeletons and human plaster casts, described today as victims caught by the volcano's sudden blast, may have been treasure hunters of late antiquity who underestimated the danger of tunnelling through a slag-heap of pumice. When guides today point out the holes in the walls made by desperate escapees it is always worth wondering whether the route from room to room might have been more appropriate for some gold-getting medieval intruder.

In the 16th century came the aqueduct builders; in the 18th, the serious looters for the royal collections of Europe. By the end of the 19th century the scholars were more or less in charge. But the popular appeal of this "time capsule" from the ancient world has produced its own surge of destructive visitors. As Roger



Buried by an ocean of ash: fishermen and sea creatures frolic on a mosaic from the house of Menander, Pompeii (1st century AD)

Ling describes in his introduction, the great houses of Pompeii are deteriorating even under a regime of the most concentrated and obsessive scholarship. In the single small and much-recorded area (known as insula X) to which he has devoted himself for this book, recent losses have included the ironwork of three houses, a landscape painting, room decorations and a phal-

lic relief which was last photographed in 1977.

The central building in Ling's study is the Casa del Menandro, the home of a wealthy landowner and wine-maker whose possessions included a striking honey-yellow portrait of the 4th century Athenian playwright, Menander, semi-naked from the waist upwards and reading a book. As well as this picture, which gives the house its modern name, and various others on the wall, appropriate to the theme of the destruction of Troy, the owners had a fine collection of 118 silver dishes, cups and mirrors which were found earlier this century on a ledge close to the kitchens.

These may have been brought together to be ready for a great escape, possibly by the six adults and three children whose bones were found in a corridor near by. One can almost imagine the mistress's inventory as the departure time drew near: two goblets with doomed gladiator decoration, one bowl showing grief of Ariadne, one jug with head of negro slave, one large cooking

THE INSULA OF THE MENANDER AT POMPEII
Volume 1
The Structures
By Roger Ling
The Clarendon Press, £35
ISBN 0 19 813400 6

plate with animals fleeing the hunt, one cup with oarsman in a tiny boat screaming to the skies. Thoughts of Pompeii stimulate even the most jaded imaginations. Perhaps the dead were merely the unlucky or the foolish who failed to run when the first egg-sized stones began to hail from the sky. Perhaps the master of the house was caught at the circus games which Bulwer Lytton made the climax of his Victorian best-seller *The Last Days of Pompeii*. Despite the efforts of Ling and his many fellow scholars, it is unlikely that we will ever know the answers to such conjecture. Nor, however, in an age of mass tourism and many followers of

Lytton in both literature and film, are the questions ever likely to stop.

Ling's aim is to submit the Casa del Menandro and its surrounding area to the minutest study and to clarify at least some of the provable truth about one typical part of the town. This is the first of three volumes and covers probably the least seductive part of the enterprise. It is stronger on time, loam and lava bricks than on paintings, mosaics or silverware. Until the subsequent books appear, those curious about the art of the Casa will have to find copies of Amedeo Maiuri's works, in particular his 1933 monograph, *La Casa del Menandro e il suo tesoro di argenteria*.

What Ling shows in awe-some detail is how the houses were built, how they fitted in with their neighbours, how a big house might spread to take over its block and the impact of subsequent tunnelling of every time and type. Ling likes to spar a little with Maiuri, whose directorship of the excavations lasted from 1924 to

1961 and who made himself the 20th-century emperor of his domain. More scholarly jousting can be expected in the volumes to come.

The modern history of Pompeii has been mostly a story of archaeological progress — from the efforts of the 18th-century Swiss hero, Karl Weber, whose scholarship curbed some of the worst excesses of the Bourbon treasure-hunters, through the domination of the 19th-century Italian, Giuseppe Fiorelli, who mapped the area for the first time and invented the technique of making plaster casts from the shapes left by bodies in the ash, to Maiuri himself.

Each generation has aimed to be more precise and scientific than the last. But Ling's generation recognises better than all its predecessors how desperate is the battle against people, time and decay. This book is the beginning of a magnificent publishing project. Without levels of protection and restriction so far unimaginable at Pompeii, future scholars may come to value it even more than should we.

Trying to sum up a number of things

Forty years ago, well before he had even considered becoming a mathematician, Reuben Hersh encountered the classic text *What is Mathematics?* by Richard Courant and Herbert Robbins. In his preface Hersh recalls how he felt cheated by their explanation and describes how this dissatisfaction ultimately became the motivation for writing *What is Mathematics, Really?*

Hersh's own attempt at describing a philosophy of mathematics begins with an enlightening dialogue between himself and a 12-year-old girl, Laura. Laura wrestles with a series of apparently naive questions: What's the biggest number? Where do numbers exist? When were numbers created? The remaining 300 pages are an attempt to address these questions.

The two mainstream views on the nature of mathematics are Platonism and formalism.

Mathematical Platonism claims that mathematical entities exist outside space and time, beyond the realm of human beings, independent of their influence. Therefore, the goal of mathematics is to explore this grand abstract structure, discovering objective and immortal truths.

By contrast, formalists take a much more modest view of their subject, describing it as a "meaningless game". By "game", formalists mean that their subject is played according to certain rules, but there are no rules to govern the construction of these rules. Depending on the rules (or axioms) chosen, mathematics can construct different truths. The formalist view claims that mathematics is invented rather than discovered.

Hersh explains in detail the conflicting philosophies of Platonism and formalism: "The working mathematician is a Platonist on weekdays, a formalist on weekends. On weekdays, when doing mathematics, he's a Platonist, convinced he's dealing with an objective reality whose properties he's trying to determine. On weekends, if challenged to give a philosophical account of this reality, it's easiest to pretend he doesn't believe in it. He plays formalist, and pretends mathematics is a meaningless game."

In search of a new philosophy of mathematics, Hersh explores what he calls the back of mathematics, a concept developed by the American sociologist Erving Goffman. Goffman described how many establishments have a "front" and "back". In a theatre the frontstage is what we, the audience, are familiar with, whereas the backstage is restricted to those involved in the production. If one wanted to develop an understanding of theatre the audience's view of the frontstage is not a bad place to start, but it is far from a complete picture. A backstage view is also required.

The front of mathematics is the published papers, the formal lectures and the precise theorems which they generate. Hersh claims that the mainstream philosophies of mathematics are flawed because they focus wholly on this formal front, while ignoring the back which is fragmental, intuitive and tentative. He attempts to incorporate this activity behind the scenes to construct his own humanist philosophy of mathematics.

In order to persuade us of his humanist view and demonstrate the weaknesses of the mainstream views, Hersh devotes the second half of the book to a major historical tour of philosophy. Despite trying to convince us of a humanist philosophy, the history is mainly devoid of human stories. By largely failing to include anecdotes, there is little breathing space between the philosophical ideas which, though interesting, demand stamina.

Does Hersh succeed where Courant and Robbins failed? He certainly provides some interesting insights into mainstream philosophies, but many readers will disagree with his viewpoint. More disappointingly, the book does not quite live up to the claim of being "easily comprehensible to anyone". Mathematicians interested in gaining a better understanding of the meaning of their own subject will certainly be impressed, but others should take a deep breath before embarking on Hersh's philosophical journey.

Simon Singh's *Fermat's Last Theorem* is published by Fourth Estate, priced £12.99.

Simon Singh
WHAT IS MATHEMATICS, REALLY?
By Reuben Hersh
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He knows not what he does

Karen Armstrong

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO THE SON
By Norman Mailer
Abacus, £14
ISBN 0 316 04168 5

of God. Sometimes he is uncertain whether his words are his own human invention or come directly from his Father. Like any man, Jesus has to battle with unbelief, anger and sexuality. He feels

the attraction of evil; he rages against excessive wealth and small-minded bigotry. He dies painfully aware that he and God have somehow failed, and can only hope that it is true that he is dying for the poor.

There is certainly the potential here for a fine novel and for a powerful statement about the nature of religion. Yet for all his talk about passion and fury, Mailer's Jesus leaves the reader curiously unmoved. True to his usual practice of mixing genres, Mailer juxtaposes

gospel quotations with the reflections of his own Son of God but not in a way that forces us to revise our views. In fact, the novel often reads like an inept but conventional commentary on the biblical text.

This is partly because Mailer seems unfamiliar with some of the basic findings of modern New Testament scholarship, which makes his own approach appear rather old-fashioned. Thus, there are odd assumptions about the Essenes and the Pharisees, who get a libellously bad press in some of the gospels, reappear in Mailer's pages as the villains in such a way as to confirm many ingrained but inaccurate Christian perceptions of Judaism. More crucially, there is no understanding that the term "Son of God"



Mailer: old-fashioned

would not have implied divine paternity to a 1st-century Jew like Jesus, but had quite a different connotation. Mailer is striving to make his Jesus appear compassionate, but only succeeds in making him remotely dispassionate. An instinctive misogynist, the only time Jesus appears to engage intensely with another human being is when he is overwhelmed with disgust by the woman taken in adultery. Norman Mailer's Jesus recounts his agonies and ecstasies in flat, boring prose and seems neither to know nor to care what happened at the Resurrection or whether he saved the world.

Mailer's conclusion seems to be that God is powerless against evil and that both Jesus and his Father have been exhausted by the unequal struggle. At the end of the 20th century, that may well be a valid insight, but it cannot make for a vital novel. We leave Mailer's weary, enervated Jesus nostalgic for the frequently baffling but dynamic original.

Of the true faith

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Of the true faith?

Wealth and power spread Christianity, says Keith Thomas

In the 4th century AD, when it became the official religion of the Roman Empire, Christianity was still largely confined to the Mediterranean area. A thousand years later, the baptism in 1386 of Jogaila, Grand Duke of Lithuania, completed an astonishing historical process. All European peoples, save for the Lapps in the frozen North, had been persuaded or coerced into abandoning their pagan gods and becoming part of Christendom.

In his splendidly ambitious work of synthesis, Richard Fletcher, a distinguished historian of medieval Spain, explains how and why the conversion of Europe came about. It is not an easy task. Saints' lives and Church histories were written by clerics in order to edify their readers rather than to inform modern historians, while the archaeological evidence is often puzzlingly ambiguous. But Dr Fletcher has an impressive volume of recent historical work by other medievalists on which to draw and he picks his way with confidence through the rubble of scholarly controversy. The result is a vivid and thought-provoking book.

Anyone who assumes that Christianity triumphed because of the inherent truthfulness of its message will find the conversion of Europe a chastening story. For the prospect of salvation seems to have ranked very low on the list of reasons that attracted people to Christianity. Typically, the rulers who renounced paganism in order to be baptised did so because they thought that the Christian God would be more likely to give them victory in war, or that Christian rituals would strengthen their authority, or that a link with the Church would bring diplomatic or trading advantages.

Christian missionaries unashamedly claimed to be better than their pagan rivals at working miracles, healing the sick and foretelling the future. When Simplicius, the late 4th-century Bishop of Autun, encountered an idol being trundled about on a cart "for the preservation of the fields and vineyards", he made the sign of the cross; the idol crashed to the ground, the oxen pulling the cart were rooted to the spot and 400 converts were made.

Fletcher shows how the missionaries' strategy was to begin at the top by seeking to convert the ruler. This was an easier task if the pagan king, such as Ethelbert of Kent or Edwin of Northumbria or Clovis the Frank, already had a Christian wife. Usually the ruler would hesitate, uncertain as to whether he could carry his chief followers with him. If he went too fast, then, like Boris of Bulgaria in the 9th century or Wencelass of Bohemia in the 10th, he could trigger a serious revolt.

To strengthen their case, the missionaries emphasised the wealth and prosperity of the Christian world. They ostentatiously carried books illuminated in gold and were careful to dress in an expensive fashion. One pious simoleon made the mistake of going barefoot when attempting to convert the Pomeranians. Reasonably enough, they declined to have dealings with a god who could not provide his followers with shoes.

Once the ruler had been converted, the missionaries' attention shifted to the aristocracy. Their lavish endow-

ments of goods and land made possible the foundation of monasteries and bishoprics, which in turn became the bases for further evangelisation. Meanwhile, there would be an assault on the paraphernalia of paganism. Temples would be destroyed, idols burnt and holy trees cut down. Understandably, such actions could evoke a violent reaction from the populace. Missionary work had its martyrs: at the abbey of Fulda in Hesse, one can still see the deep slashes in the book with which

THE CONVERSION OF EUROPE
From Paganism to Christianity
AD 371-1386
By Richard Fletcher
HarperCollins, £25
ISBN 0 00 255203 5

St Boniface, the Devonshire apostle to Germany, vainly attempted to defend himself against his attackers on the coast of Frisia in 754.

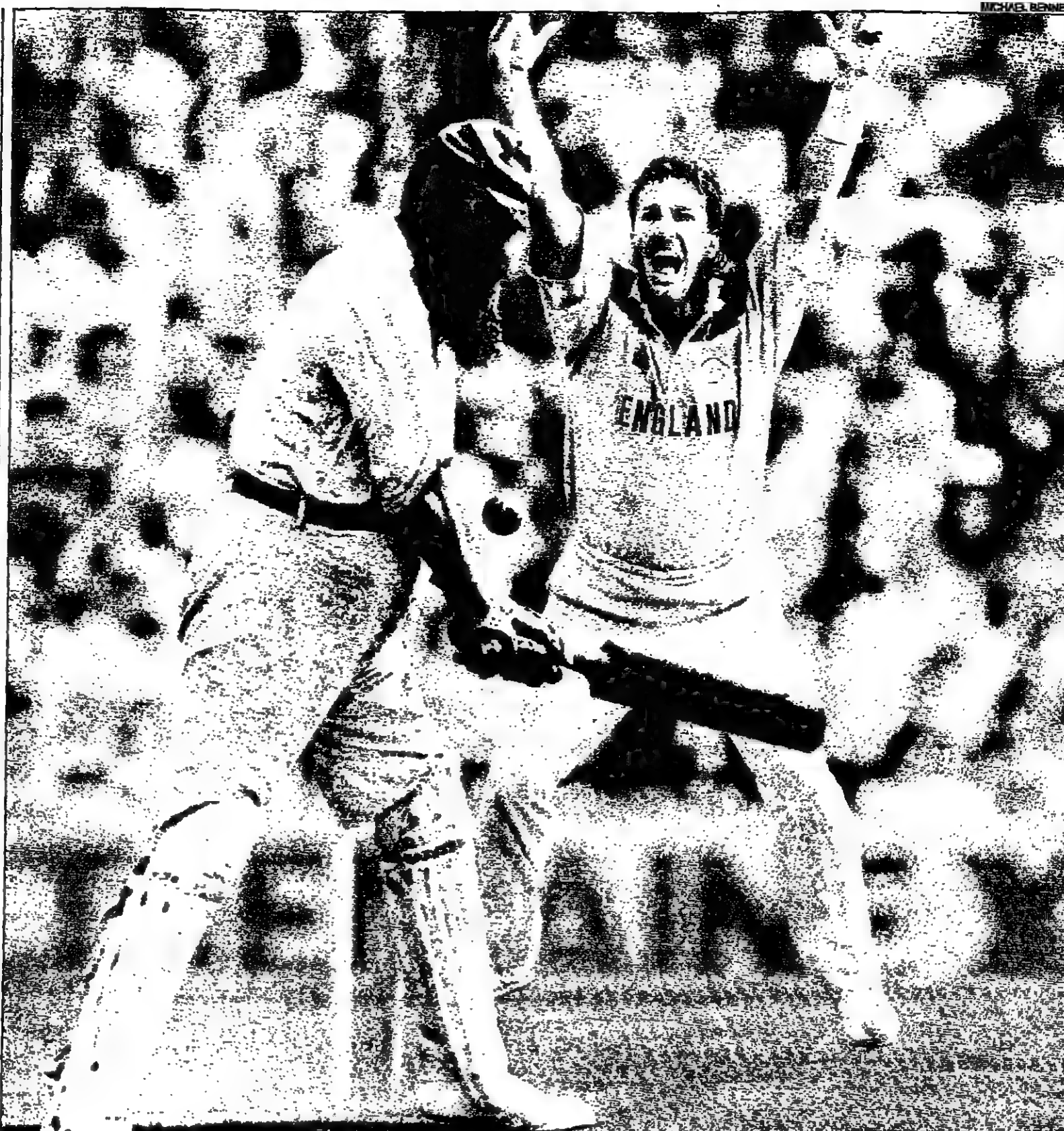
Once established, the Christian bishops moved cautiously. Rather than attempting to eliminate every trace of paganism, they pursued a policy of accommodation. Local gods could be preserved if churches were built on pagan sites and pagan festivals maintained under new names. If possible, a vernacular liturgy would be developed and a local clergy recruited. But usually conversion was a passive process. The emphasis was on outward conformity, not inner belief. Attempts were made to enforce the Church's rites of baptism and burial, along with its rules about marriage. But only later, with the development of a parochial clergy and a system of private penance, would the requirements made of the laity become more demanding.

The Christianisation of Europe meant that assimilation of the peoples north of the Alps into a more sophisticated culture. It brought France, Germany, Britain, Poland, Moravia, Scandinavia, Iceland and, for a time, Greenland within the orbit of post-Roman civilisation. It involved not just monks and miracles, but books and literacy, trade and towns, law codes, art and architecture. Often it was part of the process of conquest and colonisation. Saxon was brutally subjugated by Charlemagne in the 8th century, when his people, in the words of a contemporary, "promised to be Christians and bound themselves to the lordship of King Charles". Two centuries later, the Saxons embarked upon an equally ferocious "conversion" of the neighbouring Slavs as part of their *Drang nach Osten*.

For as Christianity became more secure, it had grown more aggressive. In the 12th century, mission turned into crusade: not just against the Muslims in the Holy Land, but also against the Jews in the Rhineland and the Wends in Pomerania. The peaceful evangelising practised by St Augustine of Canterbury at the court of King Ethelbert gave way to the military aggressiveness of the Teutonic Knights. From being an embattled minority, the Christian Church had become an intolerant and persecuting establishment. Nemesis came in the early 16th century: the hegemony of the Roman Church was undermined by the Protestant Reformation and the painfully constructed edifice of Western Christendom fell apart.

Powell, "whose ability to recommend himself in a variety of settings" clearly irritated Cradock, had pre-empted Cradock's title. "Foreign Policy Adviser" was the title "Powell seemed to prefer". Cradock observes with admirable self-restraint. From then on, there were two Foreign Policy Advisers operating under one *de facto* title, and several potential European policies — not the most desirable state of affairs at a critical period in European history.

But his book tells a different story. Cradock points to Charles Powell and Bernard Ingham as the "Ratcliffe and Catesby of a tyrannical ruler in the eyes of those not well disposed" (who these might be



And all thanks to Mum

Dr William Gilbert Grace was undoubtedly the most famous sporting figure in Victorian England — indeed, some might argue that he was the most famous figure, sporting or otherwise. What would he have earned nowadays, such was his celebrity? He would have been in great demand for appearances, endorsing sponsors' products and no doubt used on *Test Match Special* or television cricket coverage as the big-name summariser and expert.

W.G. Grace, born in 1848, was one of nine children and his early life in Gloucestershire-Dorset near Bristol is gently chronicled by Robert Low. W.G.'s manhood coincided with a nationwide explosion in sporting interest, and with his undoubted enormous all-round abilities he became an absolute legend.

Robert Low enjoys drawing modern-day analogies between W.G. and our 20th-century stars. The young Grace in his late teens and twenties is likened to the later-day Ian Botham. He survives how Botham and Grace would have loved to have played together. What high jinks the pair might have got up to after the hours of play!

For all Botham's clashes with authority, he was an utterly honest cricketer. Curiously W.G. has been singularly described as "a character, a bit of a rogue, a batsman who hated to leave the crease and bent the rules to suit himself". He was once bowled second ball — and very calmly picked up the ball and replaced it on the stumps, saying to the aghast wicket-keeper: "Strong wind today, Jarge" (strong Gloucestershire accent spelling of George).

W.G. would have started the 1996 MCC winter tourists, who were barred from taking their wives or girlfriends on tour so that they could concentrate their minds on the cricket in Zimbabwe and New Zealand. He actually took his new bride, Agnes, on honeymoon on his 1873 tour to Australia — a journey that took 40 days by ship.

W.G.'s cricketing prowess was encouraged by his mother, Martha, who coached young William Gilbert. In fact she was his sternest critic — which

Rachael Heyhoe-Flint

W.G.
A Biography of
W.G. Grace
By Robert Low
Richard Cohen, £20
ISBN 1 850 66 045 4

proves that women have had an enormously important role in the great game of cricket. They even invented round-arm bowling in 1805 — to avoid catching the wide-crinolined skirts with the then accepted lob method of bowling. Mother Martha also wrote to the *England* that her third son, Edward, should be chosen — but that her younger son, W.G., would be better because his back play was more sound.

Robert Low writes that W.G. was unquestionably a colossus in stature and talent. He was a champion with unparalleled strength and ability — he was famed in prose and poetry, adored by the public and admired and feared by his opponents.

Grace's rise to the top coincided with the rise in popularity of the sport — or, such was his impact, one could argue that it was W.G. who made cricket so popular. He was a great modern-day marketeer and role model.

The book clearly shows how W.G. was technically an amateur who made huge sums of money from the game. He demanded a personal fee of £1,500 to lead the touring team to Australia in 1873 (he had to pay for his honeymoon, I suppose). That would be around £100,000 in today's money — and that without the mass media exposure that sports stars of the 1990s use to their personal financial benefit.

W.G. is full of statistics — but they are always well-presented. They demonstrate emphatically the vast talent of the man. He was still playing for England at the age of 50 — and his birthday was a national event, celebrated with a Jubilee Match at Lord's. The author surmises that W.G. should have received a knighthood and that his statue should be sited in Trafalgar Square — there is a spare plinth. Now there's a thought: 1998 will mark 150 years since the birth of W.G. Grace. Everyone who has any connection with cricket would treasure such a monument. His obituary in *Wisden* stated: "When he was in his prime no sun was too hot and no day too long for him" — and Robert Low skilfully portrays such an epitaph.

Insights into a very special relationship

G. R. Urban

IN PURSUIT OF BRITISH INTERESTS

By Perry Cradock
John Murray, £18.99
ISBN 0 7195 5404 0



Gorbachev, Powell, and the Thatchers

is left to our imagination), stopping just short of equating Thatcher explicitly with Richard III. But the hint is unmistakable. The lady seemed a "bossy, intrusive Englishwoman, lecturing and hectoring, obsessively concerned with detail... thin on imagination, strong on analysis". And Charles Powell? The alter ego of his superior. For some years "he held the pen" and it was difficult to establish where "Thatcher ended and Charles Powell began". Now we know.

Yet Cradock is by no means unfair to Margaret Thatcher. Mark One, Britain's courageous and rightly famous leader in the Cold War and the forger of crucial links with the Reagan Administration. Under her, our solidarity with the United States acquired "a special sanctity", but the disparity of power between the United States and Britain was so great that no amount of Prime Ministerial skill or personal chemistry could compensate for it. We were an American satellite, a willing satellite to be sure, and per-

haps of the first division, but a satellite all the same. Cradock does not put it so bluntly, but his memoirs can lead to no other conclusion.

For Margaret Thatcher, our relationship with the United States was "very, very special"; but it was no such thing for the Americans. After the Soviet collapse, President Bush and his uncharacteristically nimble State Department saw German reunification as the core issue of American foreign policy, and the Germans as America's principal "partners in leadership". Britain, a

trusty old ally, was now increasingly taken for granted; it mattered in Washington to the extent it mattered in Brussels. These were unpalatable truths for No 10. Margaret Thatcher fought them, as indeed she fought the whole of Europe as well as the Commonwealth, numbing times and with petulant intransigence ("Thatcher contra mundum" is Cradock's mocking phrase for the process). True, without the Prime Minister's "outrageous behaviour" on many issues, she might not have succeeded, but she was storing up trouble for herself and her country. "The heaviest costs were paid by the Prime Minister herself, in character deformation, in the confirmation of her prejudices."

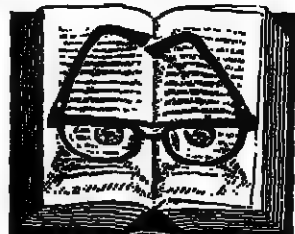
These are strong words; yet Cradock is not an ungenerous account. If Margaret Thatcher is criticised for failing to recognise the limits of the Gorbachev phenomenon and for treating the Soviet President as "something of an icon", she is praised in almost equal measure for her scintil-

lating performances in Moscow and Central Europe, and the great influence she managed to exert on all captive communist societies by a combination of tough talk and spectacular femininity.

But Cradock paints a large canvas and ascribes the failure of our European policies to causes wider than Margaret Thatcher's temper, illusions and voluntarism, important though these were in promoting British misperceptions. In passages of great power, he warns us: "There was throughout the old failure of imagination, that besetting weakness of British foreign policy, the expectation that foreign governments would, or should, feel and reason as we do... But there was a further failing. Behind the British attitude lay a faulty assessment of the world and Britain's place and capacities within... Nearer home... there was too much confrontation, too much emotion, too little realism. The hard choices were not thoroughly explored, no credible future of the country established. At the end of the period Britain was more isolated than before and in danger of repeating once again, and with much higher stakes, the errors of the 1950s and 1960s... In such a state of disarray, how could Britain hope to secure its objectives? We did not even know what we wanted."

One does not have to agree with Cradock's Hong Kong policy to recognise this book as an indispensable guide to a demythologised understanding of Britain's position in the world after the demise of the Soviet system and empire.

Oysters in the Net



BIBLIOMANE

YOU have only to ramble round the Internet to realise that copyright is doomed. Many literary texts still in copyright are freely available to all, including works by Beckett, Woolf and Joyce. As I watched three versions of one famous poem come and go in patterns on a screen, I was surprised to see the explicit and incorrect statement "published 1915, copyright expired". Another version has a series of hypertext links. "Oyster-shells", for instance, is the cue for a pearl of a commercial for shellfish.

The same poet is the subject of an onscreen concordance, which dents the appeal of the belatedly published book-form version. Simply, technology has overtaken the old, printed concordances. I was reminded of a plaintive note in the front of a concordance to Byron produced in the 1970s after years of manual toil, which said that the concurrent development of the computer had made it clear that no one would ever produce such a volume again with slips of paper, but the sheer joy of the poetry... And I couldn't help thinking: pull the other canto.

Books are no longer the best way to store and disseminate such data. But for copyright holders to try to block the new Web sites would be like closing public libraries in the hope that people would buy more books: it would be seen as unacceptable interference in the diffusion of information. I didn't find an Internet concordance to one necessary poet, but a page called "BobLinks" leads to very extensive lyrics, including some that are not — I think — in the books. There are even three guesses at what he sings in *Santa Fe*.

Not only that, but one can download tapes from concerts — and for all I know videos, too. And that is the future: free, unpoliceable, immediate, utmost access on demand to all words, sounds, pictures and ideas that are worth having. Instead of going to the record shop, we will be ordering CDs by e-mail so that we can copy those old Beatles tracks or the DNB at home. The technology has a short way to go, but there's no stopping it.

The European Union thinks it can control all this, and recently extended literary copyright. But then the European Union thinks it can stop free trade and control the financial markets, too. Canute meets the undressed emperor.

BUT the end of copyright and the availability of texts on-screen doesn't mean the end of the book, any more than *The Times* online means the end of the newspaper. The question is one of fitness for a purpose: the medium that works best in each case will triumph. Instead of trying to uphold Queen Anne's law of copyright, we should be working out new rewards for artists.

APART from Internet bookshops such as Amazon.com, the York National Bookfair is now the largest in the country. Featuring 170 dealers, it will take place at the Barbican Centre on September 19 and 20. An exhibition of work by the book designer George Mackie, who worked for 30 years for Edinburgh University Press, will run at Spelman's Bookshop, in Micklegate in York, during the fair and until October 19.

EVERY publisher loves an endorsement. On the back of its edition of Patrick O'Brian's *The Unknown Shore*, HarperCollins quotes *The Times Literary Supplement*: "The story has in it something like greatness... It goes on that small shelf reserved for authors who, disregarding aptitudes [can that be right?], spin a story out of the heart and soul of their experience and the joy of living." But the cover of O'Brian's *The Golden Ocean* also reads "The story has in it something like greatness..." So what's the story, HarperCollins?

JIM MCCUE



Holy war: Louis IX lands at Carthage in 1248

Brochure aims to aid island

By STEVE KEENAN

A HOLIDAY company that was forced to scrap its programme to the volcanic Caribbean island of Montserrat is inviting customers to donate money instead.

Harlequin Worldwide is giving more than two pages of its 1998 brochure to the memory of Montserrat. The company has featured the island for 15 years, sending about 100 customers a year to holiday in luxury beachside villas now destroyed by the Soufrière Hills eruptions.

Pages full of pictures of Montserrat are being retained, along with an appeal to donate cash to the Montserrat Red Cross.

The brochure reads: "Rather than delete all trace of the island from our brochure, it would seem appropriate to leave you with a memory of the island as it was in the hope that you feel charitable and send money to the Montserrat Red Cross Appeal to help the refugees."

Robert Ward, the general manager, said: "I could have expanded other areas of the Caribbean. But I felt that as we all reap benefits from the Caribbean, it is nice to give something back."

Other operators have dropped the island from their brochures. A spokesman for Caribbean Connection said: "We had one page in this year but it has been ruled out of the 1998 programme." If the island remains habitable in the north, Montserrat's Tourism Minister, Ernestine Cassell, is talking of promoting adventure and villa holidays.

The neighbouring island of Antigua is looking to win some holiday business lost to Montserrat by helping its own tourism industry to recover from the damaging effects of Hurricane Luis in 1995.

Internet auction takes off

TWO TICKETS to Russia sold for a fifth of their face value at the first Internet auction of airline tickets in Britain last weekend, Steve Keenan writes. Though the published fare for the pair was £1,200, a couple paid £225 for their flights from Manchester to St Petersburg, a saving of 81 per cent.

Lufthansa, the German airline, staged the auction in the UK and Ireland over two days, selling 80 tickets for travel in September or October in the first event of its kind outside America. The published total value of the tickets was £28,168 — but they sold for £14,030, less than half-price. The bidding started at £5 a ticket, rising in increments of £5, £10 and £20.

The 80 seats were on routes from Heathrow, Birmingham, Dublin and Manchester to 18 destinations worldwide, including Istanbul, Jakarta and Bangkok. But none was on Lufthansa's trunk routes to Frankfurt or Munich.

A Lufthansa spokesman said: "We are not about to auction off a busy 5pm flight on a Friday from London to Frankfurt."

The spokesman added that despite the success of the sale there were no plans to introduce Internet auctions on a regular basis.

Cathay Pacific and American Airlines both had similar results when they experimented with Internet auctions in America. Cathay auctioned 120 tickets from New York to Hong Kong. "We wanted to see how the Internet auctions would go. But there are no plans to repeat the exercise," said a spokesman.

One of the primary reasons for holding Internet auctions is to draw attention to the airline's Web pages. The carriers hope the cheap medium will expand and reduce their cost of sale, an airline's biggest expense after wages.

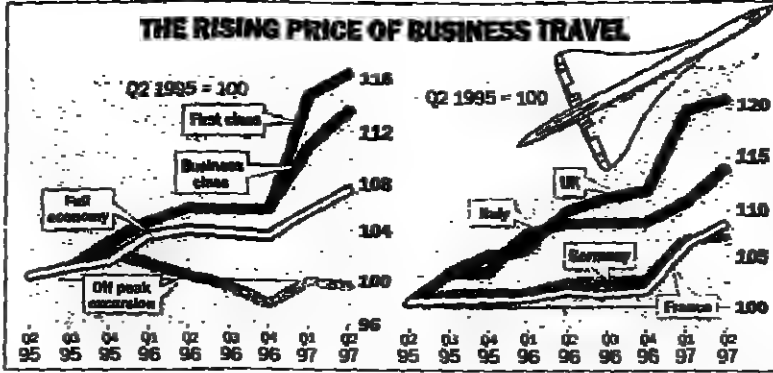
Supersonic prices for rich travellers

By HARVEY ELLIOTT

BRITAIN'S wealthiest travellers are having to pay dearly for their luxury hotel rooms and supersonic or first-class airline seats.

The price of a Concorde return flight to New York, for example, has gone up by 15 per cent in the past year; a first-class ticket by 12 per cent; the average business-class fare by 10 per cent; a deluxe hotel room in London by an average of 13 per cent and a first-class hotel room by 11 per cent. Only Italian room rates — up by 9 per cent — had comparable rises while those in France remained flat and actually fell by 3 per cent in Germany.

Throughout Europe air fares for those passengers seeking the cheapest flights have gone up by much less than the rate of inflation, according to a



survey by American Express. The average cost of the cheapest off-season excursion was only 1 per cent up on a year ago, peak season excursion fares were 2 per cent higher, discount economy fares 5 per cent up and full

economy 4 per cent higher compared with June 1996. While intense competition is keeping down the cost of leisure travel, fares at the top end of the market are soaring for the second year running.

In 1995, when the American Express European Business Travel Index was first published, the price of a return Concorde ticket to New York from London was £5,284. Today it has shot up to £6,466. The cost of Concorde flights from Paris, although not as expensive as those from London, are also going up fast with a 25 per cent increase in the year to June.

Kyle Davis, vice-president of American Express, says: "When economic confidence is high, the value of people's time is also high and they are willing to pay more in order to spend less time in the air."

The strong London and New York Stock Exchanges have created a business boom in these two cities, particularly in the financial sector, which has driven demand for the supersonic route."

Weddings in paradise turn nasty

By DAVID CHURCHILL

AS THE popularity of weddings in exotic locations increases — one overseas wedding specialist says that about 40,000 British couples will marry overseas this year — many newlyweds return home disappointed with their fairytale event. Poor accommodation, overcharging and a substandard level of service for receptions and photographs have all been cited by disappointed couples.

Many who have married in the Caribbean have been bitterly disappointed at conveyor belt-style wedding services, pushing couples through every few minutes.

A couple from Manchester is to sue the travel company Unifet because the photographs of their wedding on Antigua last December were blurred. They had paid £3,000 for their wedding and honeymoon and an extra £75 for the photographs, which they describe as "more like holiday snaps". They later re-enacted the event. Unifet has apologised and offered compensation, but says that arrangements with the first photographer were made locally rather than with the company.

Thomson Holidays also confirmed yesterday that it had been forced to find substitute wedding hotels for a number of clients due to stay at a resort in the Dominican

Republic because the hotel's refurbishment had been delayed. Already two honeymoon couples are planning to sue Thomson because they claim they were told about the hotel's problems only at the last minute.

Nick Cropper, a director of Weddings Abroad, a Manchester-based wedding specialist, says that couples should not rush into booking a package. "They should ask questions such as how many ceremonies will be held at their venue on that day," he says. "They should also find out more about the hotel — for example, whether there is a video service."

He also advises against choosing a wedding and honeymoon destination on price alone, saying that booking because of a discount may not lead to the right type of wedding.

Sue Biggs, deputy managing director of Kuoni, which took more than 6,000 couples abroad last year for their weddings, describes the boom in overseas weddings as "phenomenal". "There has also been a noticeable increase in the size of wedding parties," she says. "It is not unusual for a single wedding party to consist of 14 or more people."

● Weddings Abroad. 0161-909 1122; Kuoni's Wedding Department. 01306 747007



40,000 British couples will marry overseas this year — but check cheap wedding packages

TRAVEL BRIEFS

THE airports operator BAA is under growing pressure to rename one of London's airports after Diana, Princess of Wales. Unlike Charles de Gaulle in Paris and John F. Kennedy in New York, Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted are named after villages buried under concrete long ago. BAA says it is considering the idea.

● THE United Arab Emirates is the travel industry's favourite destination for the second year running, says Lawson International, which organises discounted holidays for 30,000 travel industry staff.

● HERITAGE Open Days — when prominent buildings normally closed to the public can be visited free — are to be held on the weekend of September 13-14. Apart from state houses, the buildings opening their doors will include sewage works, windmills, cathedrals and high-rise glass office towers.

● JAPAN is suddenly proving popular among British holidaymakers. Of the 40,279 UK arrivals in the first quarter of this year, nearly 18,000 were leisure travellers — an increase of 21 per cent on the same period last year. More than 150,000 Britons are now expected to visit Japan in 1997.

● VETERANS of El Alamein are being offered a seven-day tour of the battleground. The event was a turning point in the Second World War. The tour with Galina International Battlefield Tours leaves Heathrow for Cairo on October 16 and costs £559.

Big prospects for Whitby

By RONALD GRIBBLE

THOUSANDS of visitors are expected at Whitby harbour next month after the signing of a contract to refit the £8 million Australian-built replica of Captain Cook's ship Endeavour before her voyage to the United States.

Whitby won the contract from Spain in a deal that could net millions of pounds in tourism for the struggling port where the original Endeavour was built 232 years ago.

The ship is on a seven-month tour of the UK and was to sail to the Canary Islands to be refurbished before her transatlantic trip, but shipbuilders in Whitby offered their services, and Hull the use of a dry dock without charge.

Now Endeavour will return to her spiritual home in North Yorkshire and be on exhibition from October 21 to 26 before work starts. When the ship last visited Whitby earlier this summer she attracted one million visitors and earned the town more than £6 million.

While the Endeavour undergoes her refit, the dockside and workshops at Whitby will be open to the public from October 27 to December 11 so that visitors can watch the

refurbishment by expert craftsmen using skills that date back to the 18th century. Sailmakers will be seen working on the canvas sails, riggers splicing the rope and sailors tarring the ratlines — the rope steps between the rigging.

Captain Chris Blake, the ship's master, says: "The rigging has to come down for its annual survey and the public will be able to watch the crew at work. We have expertise on board, but local craftspeople have offered their services."

Further work on Endeavour's underside, such as applying anti-fouling paint, will be done in dry dock in Hull.

● Endeavour arrives in Weymouth today and will be on exhibition until September 4. She then moves on to Brighton (September 12-20), St Helier, Jersey (September 27-October 3), St Malo (October 9-12), and Boston, Lincolnshire (October 17-19). Endeavour will be on display at Hull from Boxing Day until January 4, before departing for Plymouth — where Cook set off on his three-year voyage in 1769 — in preparation for her journey to the New World on January 14.

● Volunteers who would like to help in refitting the Endeavour can contact Whitby tourist information centre on 01947 602 674.

Foreigners reject Scottish/Irish notes

By TONY DAWE

IRISH and Scottish travellers are finding their holidays and business trips disrupted because foreign banks refuse to accept their cash.

The problem is so serious that this week the Foreign Office gave a warning about trying to change Scottish and Northern Irish banknotes abroad. It singled out the Czech Republic after several complaints from British tourists to the Embassy in Prague, but says many other countries also reject the notes.

Scottish and Irish visitors are used to taxi drivers and bar staff in England and Wales eyeing the currency with distrust, but expect banks to accept the notes.

"With the surge in travel and so many people heading abroad at short notice, we

expect banknotes to be acceptable and not to have to bother with traveller's cheques," said Peter Harmsworth, a Belfast businessman who was caught out in northern Italy. "In the age of the fax, it is easy for a bank to confirm notes are genuine."

A spokesman for the Royal Bank of Scotland, one of several that issues Scottish notes, said: "It is common for our notes to be rejected abroad. We advise customers that it is sensible to travel with currencies such as sterling and the dollar, which are more familiar."

"But it isn't surprising that the problem should arise because Scottish and Irish

banknotes are technically not legal tender. We are the only European country where individual banks, not just the central bank, issue notes."

The problem also affects the Irish Republic, even though its notes are issued by the Central Bank of Ireland. A bank official said: "We receive complaints regularly from Irish people who have found themselves behind English people at a foreign exchange desk. While the English can change sterling, the Irish notes have been refused."

● The Foreign Office advises visitors to India to beware travel louts who claim it is safe to go to Jammu and Kashmir. The FCO said: "There is a risk of kidnapping and there have been bomb attacks."



Advice from Aunt Winnie

A team of 12 business and financial experts called in by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has spent the past year studying the methods used by the travel industry to send Britons on holiday.

It is clear that Peter Dean, the chairman, and his team have decided that the package holiday machine — especially that of the big integrated chains — needs oiling and could well do with a major overhaul.

They have heard from the big tour operators and the small independents, from travel agencies, charter airlines and consumer representatives who were summoned to MMC headquarters to argue their case.

But no one talked to my Auntie Winnie. She could have told them how personal service wins customers. When she and Uncle Ernest returned from a

Caribbean cruise to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary — booked through the independently owned Travelworld in Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire — they found flowers and a note from the travel agent hoping they had enjoyed their holiday.

It was a gesture that led directly to their booking two more cruises through the same agency. Travelworld, which began with one shop in Huddersfield in 1982 and had grown to 22 shops by the time Winnie and Ernest took their first cruise three years ago, now has 96 shops around Britain. The big chains, such as Lunn Poly and Going Places, cannot provide such touches for their millions of customers, relying instead on offering the lowest possible price.

But now small independent operators and travel agents who cannot match the price, and therefore the volume sales of the multiple chains, appear to have convinced the MMC to clip the wings of the big boys.

Because of the power of vertical integration — Lunn Poly and Britannia Airways are part of the Thomson group and Going Places and Airtours International belong to Airtours — the holidaymaker is being denied proper choice, they have told the MMC. The commission has indicated that it may force the parent groups to sell their travel agency chains or at least to make them change their names so that Lunn Poly would become the Thomson Holiday Shop and Going Places the Airtours Agency.

It is natural to want to take the side of the little man, but I cannot see the slightest benefit to the consumer in such a move. Lunn Poly's 800 shops sell twice as many holidays from tour operators not in the Thomson group as they do from Thomson itself. Many small agencies rely on the sale of Thomson packages for a large part of their income.

There is, however, a case for some intervention. The MMC must, for example, end the sale of high-priced insurance to qualify for a discount on holidays. And an airline owned by a big group should not be allowed to prevent small tour operators from offering additional services, such as pre-bookable seats.

In general, political interference never improves competition. Only service and skilful marketing bring satisfaction and growth. Ask my Auntie Winnie.

Good service brings customer satisfaction and growth

THE TIMES

NEXT TUESDAY, START PACKING YOUR BAGS.

Don't miss the British Midland flights offer to Europe, starting next Tuesday in The Times.

British Midland

<http://www.the-times.co.uk>

CHANGING TIMES

Offer excludes departures from Republic of Ireland and mainland Europe.

EQUESTRIANISM

King heads impressive Blenheim entry list

By JENNY MACARTHUR

MARY KING, a key member of the Great Britain team for the European three-day event championships at Burghley next week, is seeking a second successive win at the Blenheim Palace today and tomorrow. King, who won the Blenheim Palace today and tomorrow. King, who won the Blenheim Palace today and tomorrow. King, who won the Blenheim Palace today and tomorrow.

Ninety-six horses are contesting the popular three-day event, which begins with two days of dressage. The speed and endurance phase, usually held on Saturday, has been postponed until Sunday. The event's proximity to the European championships, which begin next Thursday, means that the showjumping phase will start at 9.30am on Monday in order to be finished by lunchtime.

Although the list of entries includes Karen O'Connor, of the United States, who won an Olympic team silver medal last year, Mark Todd, of New Zealand, a dual Olympic champion, and his compatriot, Andrew Nicholson, an Olympic team bronze medal winner — and the runner-up to King last year by 0.15sec — no partnership can match the

credentials of King and King William.

The 14-year-old gelding, who won the Chantilly event in France earlier this year and then went on to finish sixth at the Puchestown three-day event in Ireland, eighth at the Scottish championships and twelfth in the British Open, at Gatcombe, last month, is the most successful horse in British horse trials, having accumulated a record 1,700 points during his eight-year career.

His own conspicuous flaw — an aversion to the showjumping phase, particularly at Badminton — has prompted King to drop him down a level. Blenheim, a three-star event compared with Badminton's four stars, was the scene of one of his early successes in the sport — he was ninth there as a seven-year-old — and King is optimistic about his chances this week. "It's the stands and enclosed atmosphere which upset him at Badminton," she said. "At Blenheim, the arena is more open, which should help."

With Ian Stark, another senior member of the European squad, also competing at Blenheim, the selectors will have an anxious time watching Sunday's 28-fence cross-country phase. Stark, 43, who rides The Moose, has not had the happiest of preparations. He had a bad fall from Mr Mackinnon at Blair last month and found himself on the floor again this week when Araki, his team horse, slipped on the flat during the four days' team training at Badminton.

"Given the choice, having had a smack at Blair, I think we'd rather Ian was not riding at Blenheim," Giles Russell, the chairman of the selectors, said yesterday. "but it is unrealistic not to allow them to when they have so many advanced horses to keep going."



King: winner last year



An airborne vantage provides a close-up taste of the action in the Holsten Pils PWA British Windsurfing World Cup at Brighton yesterday, where Nik Baker, from Shoreham, secured the overnight lead with wins in each of the morning races and second place in the final race of the day. In winds of under 15 knots, World Cup

rules restrict competition to course racing, with the whole fleet of 64 sailors competing over a square course starting directly upwind. With the wind gusting from 10 to 20 knots yesterday, four races were held with three results counting for the event prizes. Baker's main threat came from Patrice Belbeoch, of France, who accumulated

points through consistently high finishes rather than wins, with a second, third and fourth contributing to his second place in the overall standings. Ross Williams, 17, one of the youngest competitors in the World Cup, was placed a creditable fifteenth overall.

Photograph: Tony White

RUGBY UNION: SUPER 12 TOURNAMENT UNDER FIRE FOR DISREGARDING RULEBOOK

Hosie sounds alarm on laws Gibbs boosts Swansea by shaking off injury

By MARK SOUSTER

IT MAY have captured the imagination of the public, but the much-celebrated Super 12 tournament in the southern hemisphere has also had a detrimental effect on the sport, its leading lawmaker believes. Allan Hosie, the chairman of the laws committee of the International Rugby Football Board, yesterday described as "unfair" disregard of the rulebook in the name of entertainment.

"What the Super-12 produces is not rugby union but rugby league with lineouts. We have been set a problem by the southern hemisphere. As the laws stand, the way the game is being played there is contradictory," he said. "I can see red lights flashing."

Hosie, a former Scottish international referee, believes that loose interpretation of the laws is changing the ethos of

the game. "The way they play in the southern hemisphere it is one rule for the attacking team and one for the defending team," he said. "Is it fair that an attacking team can do anything to keep the ball, whereas the defending team is penalised for doing the same thing? It is becoming difficult to balance the laws."

"If we legislate too much in favour of continuity then we do not have a fair game. In rugby now, when the ball is kicked into touch, the team to throw-in usually wins the ball. Is that fair? If a team makes a mistake and knocks the ball on it is a scrum down, and it has been a long time since teams put the ball in straight. Is that fair? We have to get back to the situation where we create rucks and give the defending team the chance to get the ball back."

His views are bound to rekindle debate about the direction the sport is taking and whether and how laws should be amended in the professional era. Recent changes have been driven by New Zealand and Australia, who have their own agendas, a situation which Evan Cotton, vice-chairman of the Rugby Football Union's management committee (playing) finds unhealthy.

He believes northern-hemisphere nations need to form an effective bloc. "If we can do that on the field, then playing power leads to political power," Cotton said. "The southern hemisphere has had the ascendancy in that area for too long and that is not a good thing; they have tended to lead us by the nose. We need to make sure the game is directed in the right way."

Gibbs boosts Swansea by shaking off injury

By DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

SCOTT GIBBS has been selected in the Swansea mid-field for their Heineken Cup match against Wasps at St Helen's on Sunday. Gibbs, the British Isles centre, has been struggling with a damaged ankle and missed Wales's international with Romania last weekend, but has come through two strenuous training runs this week.

Ankle injuries will, however, prevent Mark Taylor and Simon Davies taking their places in the Swansea back division for a match that the club will view with interest. Sunday rugby is a relative rarity in Wales and with such clubs as Llanelli, Bridgend and Cardiff away from home, the attendance will be scrutinised carefully.

Wood, their captain, will have recovered from flu in time for their cup match with Munster at the Swoop Memorial Ground. Wood is keen to play against his former colleagues, familiar faces from his days with Garryowen.

Saracens, who visit Narbonne in the European Conference, give Philip Ogilvie a run at No 8 and rest Tony Diprose, their captain. Ogilvie, 19, a former England colt, joins a distinguished back row in Francois Pienaar and Richard Hill while Andy Lee plays fly half. Michael Lynagh joining Diprose among the replacements.

Northampton yesterday signed Garry Pagi, the Western Province prop, a member of South Africa's 1995 World Cup-winning squad.

IN BRIEF

IOC orders probe into rider's place on Tour

THE International Olympic Committee (IOC) is to investigate how a cyclist was allowed to take part in the Tour de France this year despite having tested positive for banned drugs several times before the race.

The IOC said yesterday that it was unhappy that its drug-testing laboratory in Paris had not informed the committee of the positive tests on the rider. IOC medical officials did not name the rider, but said there had been only one doping case during the Tour, the most prestigious race in the sport. This involved Djamolidine Abdoujaparov, of Uzbekistan, who was expelled from the Tour after he failed a drugs test at the end of the second stage.

Milligan out

Tennis: Luke Milligan's interest in the Scottish championships in Edinburgh ended yesterday when he lost 6-1, 7-5 to the No 1 seed, Dinu Pescariu, of Romania, in the first round after leading 4-1 in the second set. Pescariu, who beat Goran Ivanisevic in the US Open last week, broke Milligan's service twice to lead 6-5, before converting his third match point. "I should have won the second set," Milligan said. "I should have taken a few more chances and piled on the pressure at 4-1."

England excel

Hockey: Goals from Kerry Moore, Jennie Bimson, Melanie Clewlow and Sally Wright gave England a 4-0 victory over Canada in the Junior World Cup in Seoul yesterday. It was a second win in as many days for England, who next meet the tournament favourites, Australia, tomorrow.

Masson's title

Golfing: Peter Masson retained his advantage on the seventh and last day to win the Mobil national junior championships ahead of David Allison. He extended his lead over Allison by 31 points on the final day for an overall differential of 113.

GOLF

Players put on green alert

FROM PATRICIA DAVIES IN CRANS-SUR-SIERRE

THE state of the greens at Crans-sur-Sierre, where the Canon European Masters starts today, may have been overshadowed by the ongoing Ryder Cup rumpus, but it was no less controversial. "They make the Collingtree Park greens look like Augusta's," was one acerbic comment.

Collingtree was the site of the British Masters just over a year ago, where one Miguel Angel Martin was beaten in a play-off by Robert Allenby. The greens were so poor that the players had their entry fees refunded. There has already been a warning issued that the greens at the Forest of Arden, site of this year's Masters, the week before the Ryder Cup, are in no great shape either.

The problems at Crans-

high up in the Swiss Alps, were summed up by John Paramor, the tournament director. "The greens became waterlogged in July," he said. "Roger Stillwell [the tour agronomist] came here in early August and recommended that the club verticut to this, but we did receive telephone calls saying the greens had been done."

"This, unfortunately, was not the case.... In addition to this, the greens were fertilised with an incorrect mix, which caused scorching." Apparently, the head greengrader, who was ill during the fertilising debacle, has moved to Italy. Paramor stressed that the greens put better than they

look — and they would need to. "They're so bad I don't want to talk about it," Nick Faldo said. "They're the worst I've ever seen. There is no chance of hitting two putts the same." He then talked at length about a topic close to his heart — the inferior conditioning of European courses.

Faldo feels that the tour must review its whole system to produce the better, tougher courses that he feels are vital to the progress of the tour and its players. "It's never been the real priority it should always be," he said. "We've been knocking our heads against a brick wall for 12 years. It seems we're going backwards." One consolation is that they are playing for a prize fund of £800,000.

FIXTURES

CRICKET

British Assurance county championship: 10.30, third day of four, 104 overs minimum. DERBY: Derbyshire v Northamptonshire. CHESTER-LE-STRÉE: Durham v Lancashire. OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Essex. TAUNTON: Somerset v Middlesex. THE OVAL: Surrey v Gloucestershire. HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire v Worcestershire. 10.15, third day of four, 104 overs minimum. CAMBRIDGE: Kent v Gloucestershire. TIENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Hampshire. SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP: Third day of four. BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Nottinghamshire. CARDIFF: Yorkshire v Derbyshire. Second day of three. COLCHESTER: Essex v Somerset. GLoucestershire v Kent. HINCHLEY TOWN CC: Gloucestershire v Gloucestershire. Northamptonshire v Surrey. Home Support v Hampshire. Worcester v Worcestershire v Lancashire.

FOOTBALL

Knock-out 7.30, unless stated. AVON INSURANCE COMBINATION: First division: Queens Park Rangers v Charlton Athletic (at Haringey Stadium, 7.30). Luton Town v Swindon Town (at 7.30). POINTS LEAGUE: Premier division: Aston Villa v Nottingham Forest (at 7.30). FA YOUTH CUP: Preliminary round: Chatham v Kingsdown; Bromley v Hastings; Corinthian v Tottenham.

OTHER SPORT

EQUESTRIANISM: Blenheim three-day event. TENNIS: Scottish championships (at Edinburgh).

SHEEHAN on BRIDGE

By ROBERT SHEEHAN, BRIDGE CORRESPONDENT

Bob Hamman is currently number one in the World Bridge Federation ranking list. He will be playing for the USA in the Bermuda Bowl this year, although for once his team was only second in the US trials — Seymour Deutsch's team (Michael Rosenberg, Zia Mahmood, Chip Martel and Lew Stansby) were the winners. This was Hamman defending in the team trials.

Dealer South	Love all	IMPs
♠ J8762 ♥ Q3 ♦ 975 ♣ A104	N W E S	♠ K1098 ♥ A866 ♦ Q1088 ♣ 85
♠ KQ ♥ K1054 ♦ 32 ♣ KQ87		

Contract: Four Hearts by South. Lead: five of spades. (1) Ruben and Becker play five-card majors, so it was clear to raise to Two Hearts. Even without that understanding, Two Hearts is still superior to INT, with North having a ruffing value in spades, and concentrated values in diamonds. (2) A "trial bid", asking North to bid game if the club bid improved his hand. Jook is not an ideal holding opposite a trial suit, but nevertheless, combined with AKJx of diamonds it made the North hand full value for Four Hearts. Ruben took East's king of spades with the ace, crossed to the king of diamonds (on which East played the eight), and played a heart to the jack and queen. Big Bad Bob was there — he switched to a low club. He could see from East's diamond play that South had

another diamond — from Q1083 East would have played the three on the first round, to show an odd number. That meant West's best chance was to find East with a doubleton club — with declarer marked with ace-queen of spades and at least two diamonds, declarer could not have more than four clubs. Now when Ruben knocked out the ace of hearts, Wolff returned his remaining club to get a club ruff and beat the contract.

For details of *The Times* Midland Private Banking National Bridge Challenge, call the organisers on 0181 942 9506.

Robert Sheehan writes on bridge Monday to Friday in Sport and in the Weekend section on Saturday.

WORD-WATCHING

By Philip Howard

- BIBLICALS
KETURAH
a. Abraham's wife
b. An Egyptian God
c. An Apocryphal prophet
- AFIMELECH
a. A son of Saul
b. A spy
c. A friend of David

Answers on page 42

KEENE on CHESS

By RAYMOND KEENE, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

Kasparov v Karpov

The prospect has been raised once again that Garry Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov may play a match for the World Championship at Compiegne in France over October and November. This match, if it takes place, will presumably be held outside the jurisdiction both of the Professional Chess Association (PCA) and the World Chess Federation (FIDE). Confirmation from both contenders of this interesting event is still awaited.

Karpov's Simul

Anatoly Karpov emerged with an overall minus score in a six-board clock simultaneous display in Beijing.

White: Yu Shaojing
Black: Anatoly Karpov
Clock Simultaneous Beijing, September 1997
Caro-Kann Defence

1 e4	c6
2 d4	d5
3 exd5	cxd5
4 f3	Ne6
5 c3	Cc7
6 Ne2	a6
7 Bf4	Bb5
8 de5	Nxe5
9 d4	Bd6
10 Re1	Ne7
11 Nd4	Bc7
12 Na3	Re6
13 Na2	0-0
14 Ne3	Nxd5
15 Bxd6	Qxd6
16 Qxd5	Rxd6
17 Rd1	Rfd8
18 Qc2	Qb6
19 Rd2	Qa5
20 Nd3	Qc7
21 Rd1	Re6
22 Nc4	Sf7
23 Qd4	Ng6
24 Nd5	Qc8
25 Qb4	Qc7

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene

White to play. This position is from the game Pavlovic - Zollbrecht, Biel 1997. Black has played the opening gambit style, hoping to exploit White's slightly exposed position and lack of development. However, White now turns the tables. How did he continue?



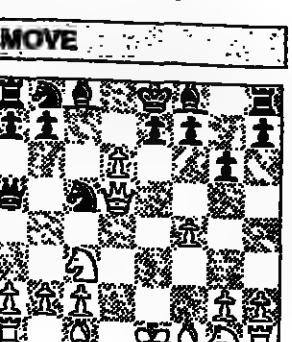
Japanese Chess

The eighth Royston Shogi Congress takes place on Saturday September 13. For details on attending or playing please ring 01763 244497 (weekends only).

Times Schools

There is still time to enter the Times British Schools Championship. Ring chief organiser Mitchell Taylor on 0181 959 6915 for details.

Raymond Keene writes on chess Monday to Friday in Sport and in the Weekend section on Saturday.



Solution on page 42

LEGAL & PUBLIC NOTICES

0171-782 7344

PUBLIC NOTICES

ALEXANDER, ANNE ALEXANDER, daughter of Alexander and Mary Ann, born 1924, died 1997. Estate about £40,000. CANWOOD, MRS MARY CANWOOD, nee HAWKINS, widow of late Mr. Canwood, South Yorkshire, died 31 December 1996. Estate about £25,000. DAVIES, WILLIAM DAVIES, nee LUCAS, died 28 March 1997. Estate about £10,000. FIDYER, ROBERT FIDYER, late of Chichester, London W12, died 7 March 1997. Estate about £10,000. FRASER, CHARLES FRASER, late of Blackley, London, died 15 November 1996. Estate about £10,000. GIBSON, ROBERT GIBSON, late of 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623

Charter poses threat to school rule

A dispute has broken out over the future of youth football, with schoolteachers criticising the new plans of the Football Association for improving playing standards. Meetings are being held to try to resolve the dispute, which centres on who has the dominant role in the development of footballing ability — school and regional teams, or the academies that are to be set up at professional clubs, which pupils will attend in the evenings and at weekends.

The FA Premier League chairman will meet in London today to discuss how to implement the *Charter for Quality*, a document that the professional game has welcomed.

Alex Ferguson, the Manchester United manager, has said that the proposals "will take football in absolutely the right direction if we are going to make the best of our talented youngsters".

However, the plans drawn up by Howard Wilkinson, the FA's technical director, are being criticised by the English Schools' Football Association

(ESFA), which sees an erosion of its traditional role in the development of youngsters and ability to pick the best pupils for representative sides.

Football authorities and educationists agree that boys play too often and practise too little in their formative years. The excessive number of matches leads to injuries and allows insufficient time to develop ability.

Wilkinson believes that professional clubs must take the lead. The charter states that "the best environment in which to develop talent is inside our major professional clubs, as part of an academy structure within the club framework" and "confirms football's responsibility for the wider education and welfare of our developing players".

It is also proposed that football academies should be responsible for all aspects of talented players' football development from eight to 21, while the Premier League should organise academy competitions on the basis of one game a week and a maximum of 30 a season. All

JOHN GOODBODY



looks at the rift over football academies

England teams, including the under-15 schools team, should be the FA's responsibility.

However, Alan Heads, the ESFA chairman, said: "There are things we like in the charter, such as the encouraging of the playing of more football in schools, but we don't like the fact that boys will be playing for academies and not for schools. Educationally

and socially, that is a non-starter." Heads, who teaches geography at Monkseaton High School, Whitley Bay, the joint-winners last season of the Snickers National Under-19 Schools Trophy, said that there was widespread suspicion about the motives of professional clubs. "It is thought that the academies are primarily interested in the evaluation of future stars, rather than the development of the individuals. Of all the thousands of boys who will play for the academies, how many will become professionals — only a small percentage."

Wilkinson, a PE graduate, former teacher and manager of Leeds United when they won the Premier League, is adamant that the primary consideration is the child. "The child has certain talents and, whatever his talents are, they should be developed, in conjunction with his whole development in other areas," he said.

Wilkinson pointed out that only 1 per cent of boys will be affected in the 13,000-plus football-playing schools in

England, but he accepted that those who attend academies have a responsibility to their own school. They may be able to play for their school occasionally, but only after consultation first between the pupil, headteacher, parents and the football club.

Wilkinson added: "If a school had a very talented swimmer or gymnast or musician, would that school expect the boy to sacrifice a large amount of his sporting or musical development to be in the school teams or the school orchestra. You have got to be fair to the boy."

He also questioned whether boys felt much loyalty to their district or regional teams. "The Football Association is there to organise football," Wilkinson said. "I do not want to reach a compromise. Our sport is blighted by compromise, whether it is facilities or funding. It is why we under-achieve as a nation. The rights of the individual come first and there can be no compromise on that."

□ John Bryant is away

TENNIS: TEENAGER LOSSES POPULARITY VOTE WHILE WINNING MATCHES AT US OPEN

Williams ready to come of age

FROM DAVID POWELL IN NEW YORK

VENUS WILLIAMS went along a line of spectators to give away beads that had fallen from a braid after becoming the first unseeded player for 21 years to reach the semi-finals of the women's singles at the US Open. Quite when she will have her hands full with an opponent here at Flushing Meadows remains a matter of conjecture.

Five down, two to go: Williams, having risen from the ashes of her first-round Wimbledon defeat, will play Irina Spîrlea, the No 11 seed, tomorrow for a place in the final. As she came off court after her quarter-final victory over Sandrine Testud on Tuesday night, the prospect loomed of a final between players not yet old enough to vote or enter a bar here.

Martina Hingis, 16, was due to defend her No 1 seeding against Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, the No 10 seed, in an evening quarter-final yesterday. The combined age of the finalists, should they be Hingis and Williams, would be 33, the age at which Martina Navratilova won her last Wimbledon title.

Williams is the first woman since Pam Shriver, in 1978, to reach a US Open semi-final in her first appearance at the tournament. The last unseeded semi-finalist was Mima Jausovec, of Yugoslavia, in 1976. Williams, ranked No 66 in the world, has not only been scything through the field with her racket, but she has also whipped up a storm of disapproval among more experienced players for perceived arrogance. "Venus just does

not seem to want to talk to any of us," Lindsay Davenport, the No 6 seed, said. "I walked by her once at Indian Wells and said 'hello', facing her. She went 'poosah'. I learnt not to do that again."

No hellos, swift goodbyes: Williams has won her past four matches without dropping a set. When Joannette Kruger was a set and 3-0 down in their fourth-round match, Williams smiled at her during the changeover. "It came over as being: 'Don't you have anything more than that to show me?'" the South African said.

Williams, hardened by an upbringing in a black Los Angeles ghetto, is not afraid to speak her mind, though she is a tour novice compared with Hingis and Anna Kournikova, who reached the Wimbledon semi-finals this year at 16. After Anke Huber received a warning for racket abuse during their third-round match, Williams said: "Some people just get mad. I don't. I do not go back in time."

She wears her heart on her expensive sponsored sleeve. Reported to be in possession of \$12 million in endorsement contracts, Williams ran immediately to her mother to celebrate reaching the semi-finals. She had just struck the most extraordinary cross-court two-handed backhand, using the full width of her intimidating wingspan. She is 6ft 2in, all long levers.

Though essentially relying on power and daring, Williams would spin her service occasionally against Testud to prevent the Frenchwoman



Williams unleashes a powerful return during her quarter-final victory over Testud

from settling into a blocking rhythm. Against Huber, the No 8 seed, 81 per cent of her first services found their target. Yet success has not been achieved through the usual channels.

Her father and coach, Richard Williams, declined to allow his daughter to play in national tournaments and, though she was a professional at 14, he kept her away from the tour full-time until this year. She made only nine tournament appearances in three years and even now,

having played in ten in 1997, she intends to return to school. Williams has called his daughter "the Cinderella of the ghetto". She used to practise at East Compton Park, where her father took a gangland beating when he asked the drug dealers to move away from the courts. "I am tall, I am black, everything is different about me," Venus said — including the 1,800 red, white and blue beads she wears in her braided hair and the fact that she has a sister, Serena, one year younger, who, according to her father, has even greater potential.

Testud opined that Williams was not among the best players "for the moment... she does not hit the ball like Hingis does, she is not as fast as Kournikova". She added, however: "She is huge, tall, with a big serve and she returns well. Those weapons are important in the women's game now. Once you can serve and return well, anything can happen." It may happen soon for Williams. Perhaps in the final on Sunday.

ROWING

Heavyweights turn on power

FROM MIKE ROSEWELL, ROWING CORRESPONDENT, IN AGUEBELETTE

THE Great Britain team continued its run of success in the world championships here yesterday. Supporters accustomed to cheering occasional firsts for coxless pairs or fours were able to savour outstanding performances in the eights events as both the men's and women's heavyweights booked places in Sunday's finals.

Nerves in the men's eight were tested even before the first stroke in their heat. Richard Dunn found that the adjustable handle of his blade was slipping and had to use a spare oar. When Russia led at 500 metres, a planned strong, steady middle 1,000 gave Britain a narrow lead that they held in a blanket finish.

Members of the women's eight, which had to finish first or second, were told by their coach, Ron Needs, to "expect everyone to be level at 1,000

metres and then move". Britain were level with Belarus and Germany at 1,000 metres with Canada a length up. Britain produced the "move", pushed into second place and were just a second behind Canada at the finish.

The British men's coxed four and women's lightweight quad both achieved first places and final qualification. The coxed four, stroked by Steve Trapmore, produced a smooth, controlled row, generally at a lower rate than the other qualifiers.

Only one second covered the four qualifying women's lightweight quads. Britain's first place ensuring a central lane on Sunday. The men's lightweight pair, spare men for the eight, scraped a semi-final placing, but the medal trail turned cold for the lightweight four and double.

The team manager, David Tanner, clearly delighted with seven crews in finals and nine in semi-finals, said: "It is crunch time now. Things get difficult." Today's seven semi-finals illustrate this. Although the men's coxless four look secure and the women's pair and double are obvious candidates for the final, Greg Searle, in the heavyweight sculls, finds himself in an all-star semi-final, packed with world and Olympic medal winners, while Guin Batten's progress could hinge on whether she beats Monica Tranel Michini, of the United States. Jane Hall, the lightweight sculler, will probably target Laurie Featherstone, of Canada, but the men's coxless pair cannot ignore any of their rivals.

Results, page 40

TELEVISION CHOICE

Murder most glamorous

Taggart: Babushka (TV) 9.00pm

Firelight dances on two champagne glasses... Mozart's *Magic Flute* floats in the background. The camera pans around an obviously luxurious study — and then, oh aye, murder most foul. It is Sunday-for-the-detectives time. Metamorphosis and unsmiling as ever, DI Jardine (James Macpherson) and his faithful team start to piece together a glamorous jigsaw of clues which appear to involve the wealthy murder victim with (a) his housekeeper whose posh boyfriend is flashing a mysterious wad of notes) and (b) a dating agency which specialises in importing Russian brides for Scottish bachelors. We're just getting nicely into this strand when a whole second story — involving a very attractive Ukrainian named Irina — takes the tale in a different direction.

Films of Fire: Getting Away With Murder? Channel 4, 9.20pm

The journalist Kevin Toolis's attack on homophobic violence is devastating but in some ways predictable: there is ample proof that, law or no law, it still goes on. Across the barriers of class and colour, inoffensive gay men are being hunted down in parks, pubs and even their own homes and beaten or tortured to death. But this painful documentary goes further: it shows how, even when proved guilty, murderers of gay men often receive sentences which are far lighter than those for the murder of a straight man. It is why we under-achieve as a nation. The rights of the individual come first and there can be no compromise on that.

□ John Bryant is away

The Last Magician BBC2, 9.25pm

This study of a society in transition is, quite simply, stunning. Its portrait of the dying Chieftain Nabalut of the Trobriand Islands is so well-defined, and illuminated with such an articulate cast of characters, it sounds almost scripted. First, meet businessman, John Kasipwalo, who believes the islanders should come down from their mires and enjoy the benefits of computers, satellite dishes and tourism. He also endorses the Japanese firms to



Vicki plays with her twins (BBC1, 10.20pm)

whom he's given the contract for cutting down Trobriand's precious forest. Opposing him is William Takaku, who weeps for the trees and tribal culture and runs a theatre which underlines the traditions. Bridging them is the fading patriarch, the last magician, who ponders what will become of his ancient society, now seen in such a turmoil of change.

QED: Challenging Children — Baby Love BBC1, 10.20pm

"They expect mums and babies to be like this," says tearful Vicki, leafing through glowing covers of parenting magazines. But Vicki can't get on the same wavelength as her tiny, demanding twins. She crawls into her own "secret corner" of the kitchen and weeps with incomprehension and despair. She is not alone. The failure of mothers to bond with their children is, apparently, more common than we think. Sharon, who suffers from something called postpartum psychosis is another extreme case. For her little daughter Emily she feels... nothing. Not surprisingly the babies in this just makes matters worse. Through therapy sessions with a variety of sympathetic psychologists the women begin learning how to "bond". Their relationships with their understandably stressed husbands improve, too, and "baby love" is reinstated. But it is never easy. Elizabeth Cowley

RADIO CHOICE

Chronicle of a Catastrophe Foretold Radio 4, 7.30pm

I have not had the benefit of a preview tape of this programme but it deserves a listen on the basis that it covers an important issue not often aired on the radio and the presenter is someone who knows of what he speaks. The issue concerns the way that humanitarian aid, given by the West, too often comforts the wrong people, and the presenter is David Rieff, who recently published *Slaughterhouse Bosnia*, a book in which he argued that the crisis in the Balkans had been exacerbated by the West. The focus tonight is on the crisis in Rwanda and how aid meant for the victims of genocide ended up fattening the stomachs of the Hutu oppressors. Claire Short, Britain's Overseas Development Secretary, is interviewed.

RADIO 1

7.00am Kevin Greening 8.00 Simon Mayo 12.00 Jo Whiteley 2.00pm Nicky Campbell 4.00 Mark Goodier 8.15 Newsbeat 8.30 Evening Session with Steve Lamacq 8.30 Movie Update 8.40 John Peel 10.30 Mary Ann Hobbs 1.00am Clive Warren 4.00 Chris Moyles

RADIO 2

6.00am Alex Lester 7.30 Wake Up to Wogan 9.30 Ken Bruce 11.30 John Young 1.30pm Debbie Dade 3.00 Ed Stewart 5.05 John Peel 7.00 David Allen's Country Club 8.00 Paul Jones 8.00 Deniece Williams 8.30 Legends of Light Music 10.00 Today's Day 10.30 Richard Allinson 12.00am Steve Madden 3.00 Adrian Frithman

RADIO 5 LIVE

5.00am Morning Reports 6.00 Breakfast Programme 9.00 The Magazine 12.00 Midday with Mar 2.00pm Russcos on Five 4.00 Julian Worricker Nationwide 7.00 News Extra 7.30 Sporting Partnerships Durham County cricket captain David Bon and the club's coach Herman Edward talk about their working relationship 8.00 David Gower's Cricket Weekly 8.00 Inside Edge 10.00 News Talk 11.00 News Extra 12.00 After Hours 2.00am Up All Night with Rhod Sharp

TALK RADIO

5.00am Chris Ashley and Sandy Warr 7.00 Paul Ross 8.00 Scott Chisholm 12.00 Lorraine Kelly 2.00pm Tommy Boyd 4.00 Peter Dinkley 7.00 Anne Raeburn 10.00 James White 1.00am Mike Dickinson

Chrissie and Freda Radio 4, 7.30pm

This is a fascinating, and indeed harrowing, true story, of two babies who, aged nine months in the winter of 1947, had their identities swapped in circumstances that would generate sensational headlines now. The unmarried mother of one of the babies, Chrissie, met a man who promised to marry her if she gave up the baby. A couple the mother knew had a Down's syndrome baby. Freda, who was kept hidden in their house. The babies were swapped through adoption and the new mother then had Freda put into care. When Chrissie was a teenager she found her birth certificate and discovered not just that she was adopted but also that she had been celebrating her birthday on the wrong date. Peter Barnard

WORLD SERVICE

All times in BST News on the hour, 6.00am Newsday 6.30 Europe Today 7.15 The World Today 7.30 Meridian Books 8.15 Off the Shelf 8.30 Composer of the Month 8.10 Pause for Thought 8.30 Crossing the Border 8.30 The Jackie Hordland Collection 10.05 Newsday 10.15 Champions 10.30 BBC English 10.45 Sport 11.30 Discovery 12.30am The Learning World 12.45 F.O.C.C. 1.05 Business 1.15 Britain Today 1.30 Record News 1.45 Sport 2.00 Newsday 3.05 Outlook Special Phone-in: 0171 379 7444 4.05 Sport 4.15 Crossing the Border 4.30 News in German 5.00 Europe Today 5.30 Business 5.45 Britain Today 6.15 World Today 6.30 Record News 6.45 Sport 7.30 Assignment 8.01 Outlook 8.25 Pause for Thought 8.30 John Peel 8.50 Newsday 10.05 Business 10.15 Britain Today 11.30 World Today 11.45 Sport 12.05am Outlook 12.30 The Vintage Chart Show 1.30 Crossing the Border 1.45 Britain Today 2.30 The World 3.30 Focus on Faith 4.05 Business 4.15 Sport 4.30 Europe Today

CLASSIC FM

3.00am Mark Griffiths 6.00 Alan Mann 9.00 Henry Kelly 1.00pm Lorraine Kelly 2.00pm Classic Concerto 3.00pm Classic Concerto 4.00pm Classic Concerto 5.00pm Classic Concerto 6.00pm Classic Concerto 7.00pm Classic Concerto 8.00pm Classic Concerto 9.00pm Classic Concerto 10.00pm Classic Concerto 11.00pm Classic Concerto 12.00am Classic Concerto 1.00am Classic Concerto 2.00am Classic Concerto 3.00am Classic Concerto 4.00pm Classic Concerto 5.00pm Classic Concerto 6.00pm Classic Concerto 7.00pm Classic Concerto 8.00pm Classic Concerto 9.00pm Classic Concerto 10.00pm Classic Concerto 11.00pm Classic Concerto 12.00am Classic Concerto 1.00am Classic Concerto 2.00am Classic Concerto 3.00am Classic Concerto 4.00pm Classic Concerto 5.00pm Classic Concerto 6.00pm Classic Concerto 7.00pm Classic Concerto 8.00pm Classic Concerto 9.00pm Classic Concerto 10.00pm Classic Concerto 11.00pm Classic Concerto 12.00am Classic Concerto 1.00am Classic Concerto 2.00am Classic Concerto 3.00am Classic Concerto 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Concerto 5.00pm Classic

RACING 39

Martell signs six-year deal for Grand National

SPORT

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 4 1997

FOOTBALL 40

Yeboah makes getaway from Leeds United



Garrido criticises Ballesteros

Martin gains backing over Cup exclusion

FROM JOHN HOPKINS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT, IN CRANS-SUR-SIERRE

MIGUEL ANGEL MARTIN, the Spanish golfer who was removed from the Ryder Cup team on Tuesday evening, yesterday rounded on Severiano Ballesteros, his countryman. Martin blames Ballesteros for being dropped from the Europe team to play the United States at the end of the month and has begun legal action to try to regain his position.

"I will not back off on this," Martin said. "I will play on the Ryder Cup team and use all measures to do so." Martin's lawyer said that he would first take the case to the Ryder Cup committee and ask it to reverse the decision. If that failed, "then we'll go to the courts".

Martin injured his wrist in mid-July, was operated on at the beginning of August and had the plaster removed ten days ago. He was dropped from the Europe team after refusing to play an 18-hole trial to prove his fitness yesterday morning. To Martin, this smacked of indecent haste, as if the committee wanted to replace him with José María Olazábal — who had finished one place behind Martin in the qualifying table — because it felt that this would strengthen the team. That, indeed, is what happened.

"They [the Ryder Cup com-

mittee] could wait until five days before and name a replacement if I was not ready," Martin said. "The captain, Severiano Ballesteros, is responsible for this. If Olazábal had been No 17 [in the points table] this would not have happened."

Asked if there was a plot to remove him and replace him with a better-known player, Martin replied: "Yes. The other players are with me. The only people who are against me are the Ryder Cup committee and Seve Ballesteros."

Martin does have some support from among the golf-

ers gathered in this Swiss town. Several said that they felt the time given to Martin to recover was unfairly short.

Martin has not hit a ball for seven weeks and can only begin light chipping practice at the end of this week.

Ignacio Garrido, Martin's close friend and a member of the team, was his most vocal supporter. "I think it is the most unfair decision I have heard in the history of golf," Garrido said. "If Seve was in that position it would not happen and if Monty [Colin Montgomerie] was in that

position it would not happen. Martin is not as competitive as before but he has a right to play. He is 35, has never played in the Ryder Cup and wants to try and do so now. I would do the same. Seve would do the same. He is very competitive."

"I think Seve is a great player. He was always my hero but that does not mean that a great person or great player cannot make a mistake. My heart goes out to Martin. I would have liked to have played with him. We are great friends. Now it has turned a bit sour."

Padraig Harrington, like many other players, recognised the dilemma. "Martin should be in the team," he said. "He has qualified, but the team needs 12 fit players. Everybody is talking about it. It's all the players are talking about."

Ballesteros was not surprised when he heard Garrido's remarks. "I think Garrido is a little young to start making such a statement," Ballesteros said. "He is Martin's best friend and a fine, strong player and I'm very glad he made the team, but I think he is too premature to say such things."

In the statement regarding Martin that was issued on Tuesday evening, a Ryder Cup committee spokesman began by saying: "Following close consultation between the Ryder Cup committee and Severiano Ballesteros, the 1997 Europe Ryder Cup captain..."

Such apparent close consultation was news to Ballesteros, who will announce the two remaining members of his team this afternoon.

"I have not spoken to Ken Schofield [the executive director of the European Tour] since Sunday evening," Ballesteros said. "I am the one who asked for Martin to be given more time to recover. I do not make the rules. I have only so much power. Do not try to implicate me."

The Martin affair is now going to be resolved by lawyers amid much acrimony that is unsettling for the competitors in the Ryder Cup. It is clear that the Tour's statement was drafted by lawyers and it is clear from a conversation between Schofield and Martin on Sunday that Schofield expected this to end in legal action. "Get a decent lawyer," Schofield advised Martin. "I already have one," Martin replied. The battle lines are clearly drawn.



Heskey, left, closely marked by Rio Ferdinand during training yesterday

Heskey pledge cheers Hoddle

BY MATT DICKINSON

TWENTY four hours earlier, Emile Heskey's drinking habits had been a matter purely between him and his liver. Yesterday, however, after training with the England squad preparing for the game against Moldova next week, Leicester City's endearingly shy teenager was hauled before the press for a full alcohol confession. Oh yes, and while he was there, maybe to talk about his pride at a first senior call up.

For a 19-year-old of potentially many goals but reputedly few words, it could have been as daunting as any international debut, but he coped with it all with an impressive assuredness that England can only hope he will take on to the field. The candour and good humour with which he dealt with the interrogation re-

vealed a refreshingly normal youngster who knows not only how to have a good time, but just as importantly, when. For Heskey, the moment of truth came on April 16 after the highlight of his short career. Drained to the point of exhaustion by Leicester's Coca-Cola Cup victory over Middlesbrough after extra

tory banquet, Heskey was taken home by taxi for an all-night sleep followed by an all-day hangover.

"It's fair to say I had a bad experience after Hillsborough," Heskey, who is built like a heavyweight boxer, said. "I had one too many and didn't even get to the party. That certainly helped my decision hardly to drink. To be honest I don't really like it, it doesn't do anything for me."

Return from exile 40

time at Hillsborough, the young striker decided to replenish lost fluids with something stronger than the sponsor's offerings.

Shortly afterwards, he was to be found, head down in the toilets of the team coach, considerably the worse for wear. While his joyous teammates went off for a celebra-

tion with people looking at your private life and I get a lot more noticed these days. You just have to try and stay focused and keep out of trouble."

Comforting words indeed for the England coach, Glenn Hoddle, as he spent another press conference talking about anything and everything but football.

Rafter ends the Agassi renaissance

FROM DAVID POWELL IN NEW YORK

ANDRE AGASSI took off his hat after two sets of his United States Open fourth-round match against Pat Rafter here on Tuesday night, but he declined to take it off to the Australian metaphorically. Agassi, his renaissance short-lived, was eliminated in four sets and was more angry with his own game than he was impressed by Rafter's.

The American had come to Flushing Meadows, for his first grand slam event of the year, having lost his opening match in seven of his 11 tournaments of 1997. Unseeded, he had begun the year ranked No 12, but slipped to No 63. The slide started at the time he was preparing for his marriage to Brooke Shields in April, but murmurs that he had lost his drive to play tennis disappeared as Agassi breezed through three matches here, dropping only one set.

This is the grand slam tournament that has inspired him the most, providing him with his most consistent success. He has won it once, finished runner-up twice and reached the semi-finals on three other occasions. Rafter, the No 13 seed, made sure that he did not get a sniff of another bouquet.

Agassi's frustration was evident in his begrudging reaction to Rafter's victory. Asked whether he thought Rafter might go on to win the championship, the American gave a one-word reply: "No."

When pressed, Agassi added that Magnus Larsson, the Swede who will play Rafter today in a big obstacle, 6ft-4in with a penetrating serve. If Rafter did get through, he would probably face Michael Chang — "a better match-up" — but he might then run into Richard Krajicek or Greg Rusedski.

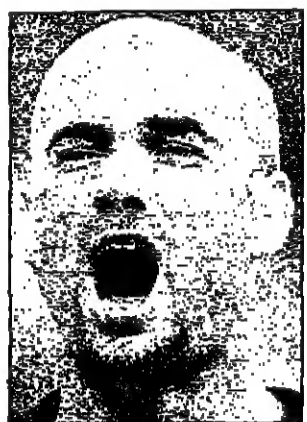
"Two fireballs," was Agassi's choice of phrase for the Dutchman and the Briton. "So I would not favour Rafter."

Rafter and Agassi gave the near-capacity 22,500 crowd in the Arthur Ashe Stadium value for money. After winning the first set, Rafter was serving to take the second, but, on set point, Agassi produced a bold forehand pass and went on to break back. The set went into a tie-break, which Rafter won when the American could not control the power on his opponent's service.

From 4-1 down, Agassi, his cap off by now, won the third set, but Rafter regained control in the fourth. "I did not feel I played well until I was behind," Agassi said. "He was playing well, no question. My serve was horrendous."

Rafter or Larsson will play Marcelo Rios, the No 10 seed, from Chile, or Chang, the No 2 seed, in the semi-finals. Rios will need to be adventurous if he is to put out Chang today, according to Larry Stefanki, the Chilean's coach.

"Marcelo played Chang in the quarter-finals of the Australian [Open] this year and it was not pretty," Stefanki said. Chang won in straight sets, but Stefanki added: "He knew he played too defensively and he has got to take a lot more chances to beat people like Chang or Sampras. He has to go to a higher risk level."



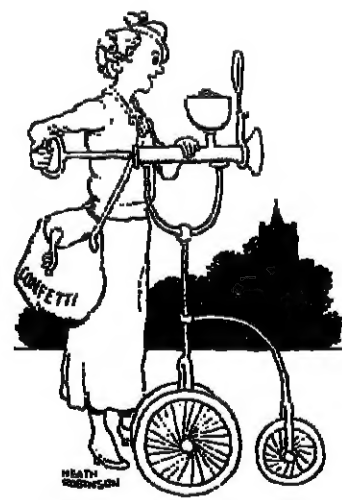
Agassi: lost form

Four unseeded players and three low seeds reached the quarter-finals, leaving the championship almost out of mustard, but still well stocked with hot dogs. Only Larsson, of the unseeded quarter-finalists, possesses a ranking outside the top 20.

Given Chang's unconvincing form against Cedric Pioline in the fourth round on Tuesday and that Rafter and Petr Korda are not in the world top ten, there seems a reasonable prospect of an unseeded champion here — as there was in the French Open, won by Gustavo Kuerten. The US Championships, dating back 116 years, have produced only three unseeded men's champions: Mal Anderson, in 1957, Fred Stolle, in 1966, and Agassi, in 1994.

Coming of age, page 42

MORSE



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Big Three decide not to open

BY CHRIS McGRATH

THE leading bookmaking firms yesterday completed a volte-face by deciding that they would not open on Saturday. Their original intention had been to open during the afternoon, even though the British racing programme has been suspended in deference to the funeral of Diana, Princess of Wales.

The industry's Big Three — Coral, Ladbrokes and William Hill — said on Tuesday that they would "build a service for our customers" on the foundation of a meeting at Fairhouse in Ireland, along with a couple of greyhound programmes. However, they had clearly misjudged the mood of the nation and yesterday recognised as much by changing their minds.

In contrast, the Tote announced on Monday, as soon as the British Horseracing Board had resolved to cancel racing, that its 212 shops would be shut all day on Saturday.

Saturday is generally the most lucrative day of the week for bookmakers, accounting for 27 per cent of weekly betting turnover on horses.

Today's racing, page 39

SFA urged to switch match

BY JOHN GOODBODY

CRAIG BROWN, the Scotland manager, yesterday admitted that it might be better not to stage the World Cup qualifying match against Belarus on Saturday because of the sombre mood of his squad. Three members of the Scotland squad — Ally McCoist, Andy Gorm and Gordon Durie — said that they would refuse to play in the game at Aberdeen because it would be starting at 3pm, the time when Diana, Princess of Wales, is expected to be buried.

The Scottish Football Association (SFA), whose patron is the Queen, spent much of yesterday defying calls from politicians, players and supporters to reschedule the match, although a compromise was looking increasingly likely as the day wore on.

David Findlay, the SFA spokesman, said: "A possible solution has been identified." However, he declined to give any further details. Brown said: "There is a sombre mood among the players that exists like the rest of the country. Many of them referred to their wives and families and there is a personal pressure on them. However, I feel the majority of them would want to play."

"My views are irrelevant, but to get the best out of the team, it may be better not to

play then and pay our respects. It is a very emotive issue, I'm in an invidious position, as I don't sway what the SFA's decision is." Brown admitted that the issue was having a "debit effect" on the squad, the longer the issue went on. "However, I am an employee of the SFA and I have to abide by their decision."

McCoist, the Scotland and Rangers forward, said: "I have never known an event to cause such feeling. Tears have been shed from the corner of England to the top of Scotland. It is only right and proper to pull out and show our respect."

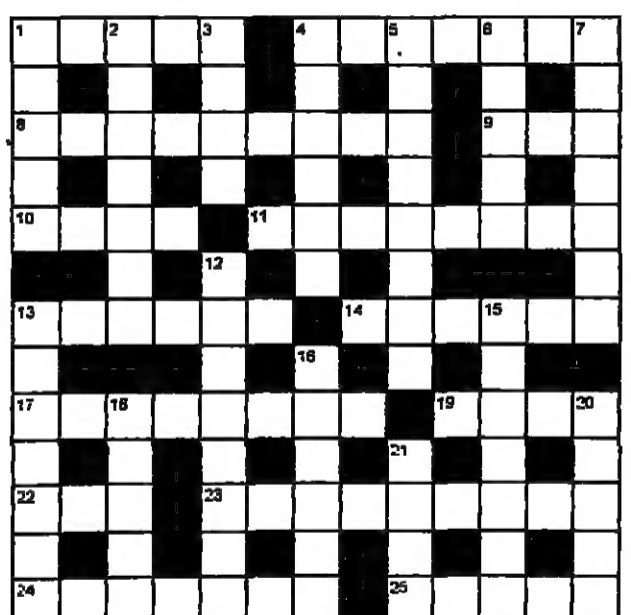
Durie, his Rangers teammate, said: "No pressure was



Brown: sombre mood

TIMES TWO CROSSWORD

No 1190 in association with
BRITISH MIDLAND



ACROSS

- 1 Identifying tag (5)
- 4 Marriage (7)
- 8 Arousal of painful emotion (9)
- 9 Wickedness (3)
- 10 Keenness (about duty) (4)
- 11 Canvass house-to-house: thick bread slice (8)
- 13 Crowd; informal concave (6)
- 14 Insider's language (6)
- 17 Unreadable signature (8)
- 19 Bother, to-do (4)
- 22 A poisonous snake (3)
- 23 One introducing programme (9)
- 24 Unreliable (7)
- 25 Vex (colloq.) (5)

DOWN

- 1 Main city of Bolivia (2,3)
- 2 Mountain outflow (7)
- 3 Big cat, prov. keener-eyed (4)
- 4 Capricious; licentious (6)
- 5 Dawn (8)
- 6 Assault: a beginning (5)
- 7 Crucial person: main bolt (7)
- 12 Shamelessly open (8)
- 13 Person taken as security (7)
- 15 Pigment/water/gel medium (7)
- 16 Session held by doctor (6)
- 18 Higher (5)
- 20 Work for master; be useful (5)
- 21 (Surplus liquid) reservoir (4)

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Post your entry to Times Two Crossword, PO Box 5080, Leighton Buzzard, LU7 7GN, to arrive by next Monday. The winners' names and solution will appear on Wednesday.

Name/Address

SOLUTION TO NO 1189

ACROSS: 5 Incite 7 Hampor 9 Laughter 11 Hang 12 Water 13 Reclie 15 Prayer 17 Bigot 19 Clap 20 Cardinal 22 Fidget 23 Mertun
DOWN: 1 Billow 2 Pelt 3 Charge 4 Brig 6 Countermand 8 Plantagenet 10 Hardy 14 Cubed 16 Excite 18 Talent 19 Cuff 21 Rump

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